
The background of the book cover is a complex marbled paper pattern. It features swirling, organic shapes in shades of green, yellow, and red, set against a dark, almost black, background. The pattern is dense and intricate, typical of traditional marbling techniques. A central rectangular label with a thin black border contains the title text.

A
CABINET
OF
Quadrupeds.
Part. I.

Стихотворен (J)



*The Rev. John Robert Lloyd,
London.*



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J. Leakey del.

J. Leakey sc.

Published Nov. 1874 by W. Darton & J. Harvey

STAG or RED DEER.

THE STAG, OR RED DEER.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

Horns solid, upright, branched, renewed every year.

SYNONIMS.

CERVUS ELAPHUS, *Linn. Syst.* 93.

CERVUS NOBILIS, *Klein Quad.* 23.

RED DEER, STAG OF HART, *Raii syn. Quad.*

LE CERF, *de Buffon*, vi. 63. *tab.* ix. x.

The female is called a *Hind*.

The young one a *Calf*.

THE Stag is the ornament of the forest, and gives a beautiful animation to the solitudes of nature. Its usual height is three feet and a half, and it measures six feet from the end of the nose to the tail, which is very short and generally erect; its horns are two feet and a half in length; its eyes are large, its neck long, its thighs and legs slender, and its hoofs divided into two. Its general colour in England is reddish brown, with a black stripe down the neck and between the shoulders, and some black about the face. This colour differs somewhat in other countries. The whole form of the animal is excellently calculated for speed; it is no wonder, therefore, that the chase of it has ever been a favourite diversion to those who delight in such amusements. The stag has been said to be very long lived, and many wonderful stories have been related by naturalists in support of this opinion; but, as it arrives at maturity in five or six years, and the length of an animal's life is usually seven times that period, it is very probable that its utmost age does not exceed forty years. The state of the horns is the criterion which

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erves to determine its age; thus, during the first year the Stag has no horns, but only a short, rough, horny excrescence, covered with a thin hairy skin. The next year the horns are straight and without branches; the third year they have two antlers or branches; the fourth year three, the fifth four, and the sixth five: this number however is not uniformly to be depended on, but is subject to some variation. At six years old the antlers do not always increase; and although they may then amount to six or seven on each horn, yet the age of the animal is after that period calculated more from the size of the antlers and the thickness of the branch which sustains them, than from their number. The texture of the horns, when full grown, is very firm and solid, and they are used for making knife-handles and other purposes; but when the horn is young, it is tender and exquisitely sensible: the animal at these times quits his companions, and, seeking the most retired thickets and solitudes, never ventures out to feed, except by night, for fear of the flies, which would not fail to fettle on the soft horns, and keep the poor creature in continual torture. The Stag sheds and renews his horns every year, and this event happens early in the spring; at these times it retires to pools of water, into which the old horns drop, when they fall off, and this is the reason they are so seldom found: the new horn does not immediately make its appearance, but, in a short time after the old one has fallen off, its place is occupied by a soft tumour full of blood, and covered with a downy substance like velvet. This increases daily, and at length shoots out the antlers on each side, and a few days complete the whole head. The young horns are covered with a sort of bark, which is soft like velvet; it is in fact a continuation of the covering of the skull, and is furnished with blood vessels, which nourish the increasing horns: it is the pressure of these blood vessels that gives those furrows and inequalities to the horns which they keep ever after; as soon as the horns have acquired their full growth, this covering and blood-vessels dry up, and begin to fall off; which operation the animal assists, by rubbing its antlers against the trees. The size and beauty of the horns mark the strength and vigour of the animal, and those are always the largest which grow on Stags that have been fed in rich, fertile pastures. The horns continue to increase yearly in size till the creature has attained its eighth year, at which period they

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generally bear twenty or twenty-two antlers; they retain this state of perfection during the vigour of life, and gradually decline as the animal grows old. The Stag is very furious during the rutting season, which happens in August and September; at this time they have desperate engagements with each other, which never end till one is either killed or put to flight; they are in continual agitation, and scarce ever eat, sleep, or take repose, so that at the close of this period, the creature, that was before fierce, fat, and sleek, becomes timid, lean, and rough. He then retires from the herd, which he does not rejoin till he has recovered his former strength and beauty. Although the Stag is bold and even fierce, when urged by necessity, he is naturally a cautious and timid animal, and being amply furnished with the means of self preservation, he avails himself of them continually. Impressed by these instinctive faculties, he always feeds in herds, and appoints one to act as sentinel, to give an alarm, in case of danger. He possesses the senses of hearing and smelling in high perfection, and will scent an enemy, that approaches in the same direction as the wind, at a great distance: he seems delighted with the sound of the shepherd's pipe, and is sometimes allured by it to his destruction.

The Stag is delicate in the choice of his pasture, and eats slowly; when he has satisfied his appetite, he retires to some thicket to chew the cud in security, which operation he performs with more difficulty than the cow, in consequence of the length and narrowness of his throat. He seldom drinks, while the plants are tender and covered with dew, except in the rutting season; he swims with great ease, and has been known to venture out to sea, in search of the female, and to swim from one island to another, although at the distance of some leagues.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the hind or female has no horns, and that she is less and weaker than the male. She goes with young between eight and nine months, and generally produces but one at a time; this she carefully and courageously guards, and defends against the attacks of the eagle, falcon, wolf, dog, and many other rapacious animals who are constantly in pursuit of it. But her most unnatural enemy, is the father of her offspring, from whom she is obliged to exert all her skill and address to

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conceal her young. The flesh of this animal is coarse and rank, but the skin is very serviceable, and it is from the horns that the celebrated spirit and salt of hartshorn are extracted.

The Stag, in a wild state, is become scarce in England; some few however are still to be found in the forests of Cornwall and Devonshire, and on the high mountains of Ireland and Scotland. They are also kept in parks with Fallow Deer; and it is this species that treats the citizens of London with their annual hunt on Easter Monday.



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RHINOCEROS.

THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

skin they make leather, the flesh is eaten^(A), and the milk drank as a common nourishment; the dung, when dry, serves as litter for the horses to lie on, and for firing, to dress their victuals; and, of the urine, sal armoniac is made.

The Camel has always been reckoned among the riches of the East. In the enumeration of the treasures of the Patriarch Job, he is said to have possessed six thousand Camels, and, when we consider the wonderful combination of good qualities and properties concentered in this animal, we must allow it to be of almost inestimable value in the countries it inhabits. Without the Camel, the immense deserts of Arabia would be impassable; but, possessed of this treasure, the Arabian lives secure in the midst of them, and fears neither want nor enemies. The services of the Camel are not, however, confined to this nation of plunderers; the merchants of Turkey, Persia, Barbary, and Egypt, make use of them to carry all their merchandize, and form themselves with other travellers into numerous bodies, which they call caravans, consisting often of many thousands, and this they do to guard each other from the insults of the plundering Arabs.

A very hot climate is as fatal to the Camel as a very cold one. Arabia seems to be its original country, and they are there more numerous, and thrive better than elsewhere. They have been introduced into the West India Islands, but have not succeeded; this has been greatly owing to the mischief they have sustained from small insects, called, by the natives, Chegoes^(B), which, insinuating themselves into the poor creature's feet, produce inflammation, and at length painful, incurable ulcers, whereby they are rendered lame, and wholly unfit for service. Perhaps this evil might be prevented, by keeping the Camel's feet constantly moistened with a brush dipped in train oil, to which all insects have an aversion; but this is only meant as a conjectural hint, and wants the authority of experience to confirm it.

The Camel is observed to be more vigorous in the dry mountainous countries of Tartary, Persia, and Turkey, where the climate is sometimes as

(A) "Atheneus relates that the Persian monarchs had whole Camels served up at their tables," *Pennant*, lib. iv. p. 130.

(B) This insect seems to be the *pulex penitrens* of Linnæus, and the *acarus* of Brown. *Hist. Jam.* .

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cold as the more southern parts of Europe. It is probable, therefore, that this animal, whose hair is so valuable, whose milk is so abundant, and whose flesh is such wholesome food, might be naturalized in those situations, which resemble its native country, where it would prove a most desirable acquisition.

Pliny^(A) says, the Camel has a natural aversion to the Horse, and Aristotle remarks^(B) that in walking they never advance the left foot before the right.

(A) Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 18. l. 23.

(B) Arist. Hist. Anim. lib. ii. c. 1. l. 60.

THE BACTRIAN CAMEL.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

The same as the Arabian Camel.

SYNONIMS.

Καμηλος Βακτρος, *Arist. Hist. An. lib. ii. c. 1.*

CAMELUS BACTRIANUS, *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 18.*

CAMEL, called BECHETI, *Leo Afr. 338.*

CAMELUS BACTRIANUS, *C. dorfi tophis duobus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 90.*

LE CHAMEAU, *de Buffon, xi. 211. tab. xxii.*

PERSIAN CAMEL, *Ruffel's Alep. 57.*

BACTRIAN CAMEL, *Pennant's Syn. Quad. 2, 51.*

IT has already been observed, that the Bactrian Camel differs from the Arabian, only in the number of bunches it has on its back; the Bactrian having two, whereas the Arabian, or Dromedary, has but one.

The Bactrian Camel, being much hardier than the Arabian, is chiefly used among the Tartars as a beast of burden. It bears cold much better than the Arabian, and is kept in great numbers about the lake Baikal, but they are there much less than those which inhabit Western Tartary. During the

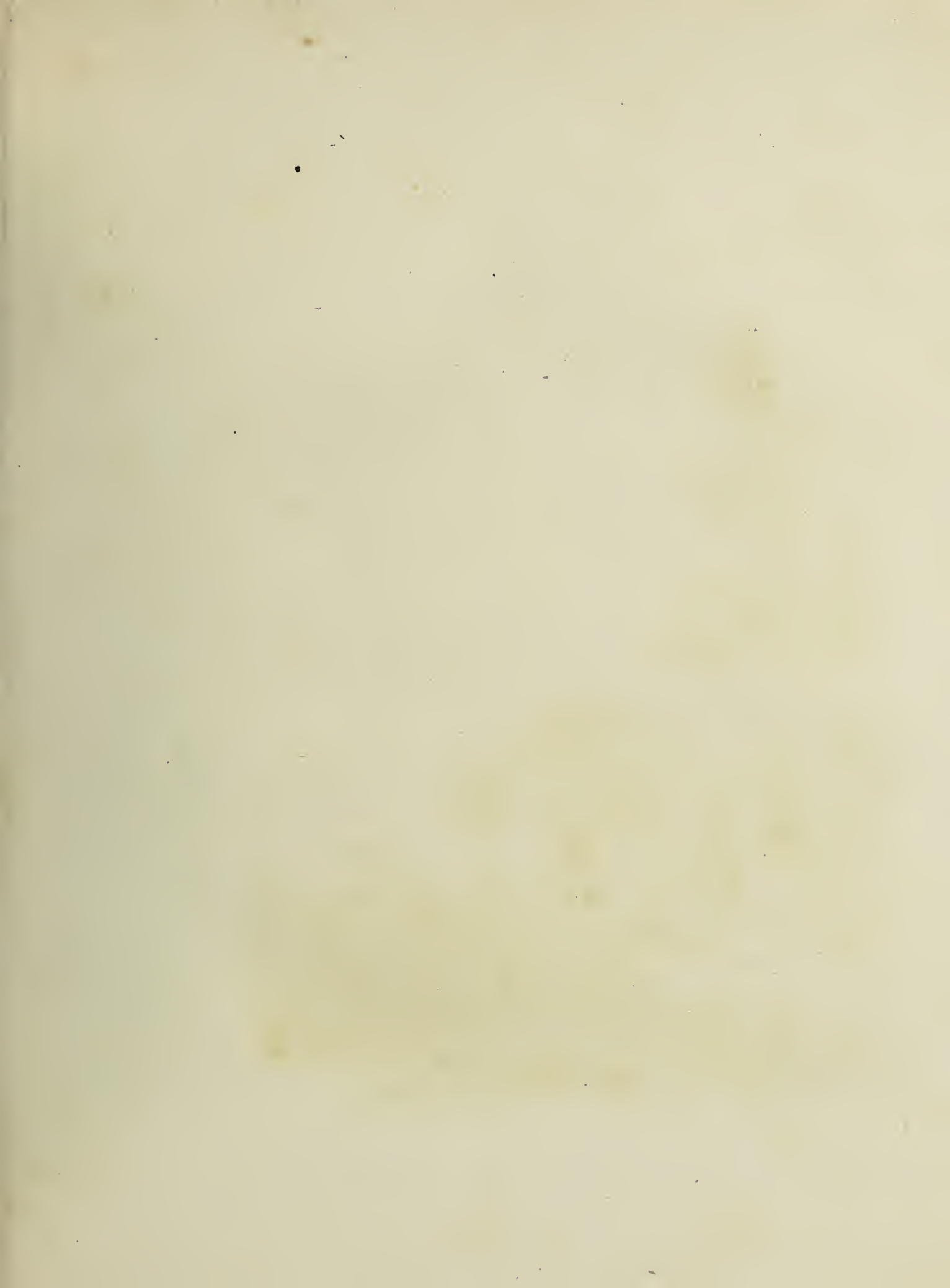
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winter season, they feed chiefly on willows and other trees, which slender diet makes them become very lean. There is a white variety of this animal found in western Tartary, which is very scarce, and is sacred to the idols and priests.

In China, there is a variety which is very swift, and is expressively called Fong Kyo Fo, or Camel with feet of the wind. The Chinese draw an oil or fat from the bunches, which they hold in great estimation for the cure of many disorders, as ulcers, numbness, and consumptions.

The bunches on the back of this animal seem to arise from a redundancy of nourishment, at least they are evidently much affected by it; during the long journeys it performs, in which its driver is often obliged to put it upon short allowance, both of food and water, the bunches gradually diminish, till they become almost flat, and are only to be perceived by the length of the hair which grows on them. They soon, however, acquire their natural size on the animal's receiving its full quantity of provision.

The Bactrian Camel is found wild in the temperate parts of the deserts of Arabia, and in this state it is stronger and more generous than when it is domesticated.





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SPOTTED HYENA

THE SPOTTED HYÆNA.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw.

Four toes on each foot.

Tail short, a transverse orifice between it and the anus.

SYNONIMS.

JACKAL, OR WILD DOG, *Bosman's Guinea*, 293.

QUUMBENGO, *Churchill's Voy.* v. 486.

TIGER-WOLF, *Kolben's Cap.* ii. 108.

SPOTTED HYÆNA, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 119.

HYÆNA OF CROCUTA, *Ludolph. Æth.* 57.

CANI-APRO-LUPO-VULPES, *Deflandes Hist. de l'Acad.* xxviii. 50. 8vo. *edit.*

THIS animal greatly resembles the Striped Hyæna in its form and habits, although it is evidently a distinct species, and is not so courageous. It appears to have been undistinguished by naturalists till lately, and we are obliged to Mr. Pennant for the first accurate delineation and account of it. Its general colour is a reddish brown, marked with distinct, round, black spots, with transverse, black bars on the hind-legs; its head is large and flat, ornamented with long whiskers over each eye, and on the lips; its face and the upper part of its head are black; its ears are short and pointed, black on the outside and ash-coloured within. The top of the back and neck are furnished with a short, black mane.

It is very common at the Cape of Good Hope, where the inhabitants call it the *Tiger-Wolf*. Dr. Sparrman describes it is a formidable, mischievous, and cruel animal. It lurks near the farm houses, where cattle are kept, and prowls about for its prey, sending forth the most horrid yells every night. The farmers guard their cattle by large Dogs, of which the Hyæna, though larger and stronger, is much afraid, and will not face them, if it can avoid it.

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Neither will it dare to attack Oxen, Horses, or any of the larger animals, whilst they defend themselves, or even if they do not seem afraid.

It sometimes attempts to disperse a herd of cattle, by its hideous roaring; in which, if it succeeds, it pursues one of them, and soon disables it by a deadly bite, and then devours it.

The Hottentots were formerly much molested by these animals, which were so bold as to attack their huts, and carry off their children; but the introduction of fire-arms has put an end to these depredations. It is certain, however, that numbers of these animals attend almost every dark night about the shambles, at the Cape, to carry off the offals and bones left there by the inhabitants, who take care never to disturb their scavengers; the Dogs too, who, at other times, are in a continual state of enmity with them, never then molest them, and it is remarked that they are seldom known to do any mischief on these occasions.

The howlings of the Hyæna are dreadful and alarming beyond description, and an ingenious writer^(A) remarks, that, “perhaps, Nature has kindly impressed this involuntary disposition to yelling upon this animal, that every living creature might be upon its guard, and secure it from the attacks of so cruel an enemy.” Whatever the physical reason may be, it appears that a disposition to yelling or howling in the night is absolutely implanted in this animal by Nature, as a young one, which Dr. Sparrman saw at the Cape, though it had been brought up tame by a Chinese resident there, and was then chained, was said to be silent in the day time, but very often in the night was heard to emit the yelling cry peculiar to its species. In compensation for this faculty, by which the animal is, as it were, obliged to give warning of its own approach, it is, on the other hand, actually possessed of a power, in some degree, to imitate the cries of other animals; by which means it often succeeds in deceiving and attracting lambs, calves, foals, &c. The peasants in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope say, that this animal is possessed of great sagacity, and that a party of them, half flying and half defending themselves, will decoy a whole pack of Dogs to follow them

(A) Bewick's Quadrupeds.

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to the distance of a gun shot or two from the farm, with a design to give the rest of their companions an opportunity to come out from their retreat, and carry off sufficient booty both for themselves and their flying brethren, before the dogs can return to prevent them.

The voracious gluttony of this animal is a striking instance of the provident care of the great Creator, who has furnished it with a disposition to consume every animal substance it meets with. Were it not for the ravenous and insatiable appetite of the Tiger-Wolf, the flowery fields of the Cape would soon become loathsome and disfigured with the carcases of all kinds of game which graze and die there successively; they serve likewise to keep up the necessary equilibrium in the increase of the animal kingdom; so that it may not exceed the supplies afforded it by the vegetable part of the creation.

Dr. Sparrman relates a story of this animal, the truth of which he does not vouch, it is however diverting enough, we shall therefore make no apology for introducing it. “ One night at a feast, near the Cape, a trumpeter, who had got himself well filled with liquor, was carried out of doors, in order to cool and sober him. The scent of him soon attracted a Tiger-Wolf, which threw him on his back, and dragged him along with him like a corpse, and consequently a fair prize, up towards Table Mountain. Mean time, however, our drunken musician awaked, sufficiently sensible to know the danger of his situation, and to sound the alarm with his trumpet, which he carried fastened to his side. The wild beast, as may easily be imagined, was not less frightened in his turn.” Any person but a trumpeter in such a situation would doubtless have furnished the Tiger-Wolf with a supper.



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ELEPHANT

THE ELEPHANT (A).

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

No cutting teeth; two vast tusks; a long proboscis.

Feet round, terminated by five small hoofs.

SYNONIMS.

Ελεφας, *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. i. c. 11. ix. c. 1.

ELEPHAS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 1. *Raii syn. Quad.* 131.

ELEPHAS MAXIMUS, *Lyn. Sys.* 48.

L'ÉLEPHANT, *de Buffon*, xi. 1. *tab.* 1.

GREAT ELEPHANT, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 62.

THE external form of the Elephant offers nothing very particular to attract our notice or admiration, but when we contemplate its enormous bulk and stature, our thoughts are presently raised from the creature, to the great Creator, with an awful and reverential astonishment, at that power which could inform such a stupendous mass of animal matter, with every degree of suppleness and activity, necessary for its preservation and happiness, and endue it with instinctive faculties inferior to none, and superior to most of the animal creation.

The Elephant is undoubtedly the largest quadruped known; some, indeed, have thought, from the immense bones and teeth found under-ground, in Siberia, and the banks of the Ohio, that an animal exists, or has once existed, much larger than the largest Elephant now known, and the name of the Mammouth has been given to it. What seems to favour this opinion is, that although the grinders found in Siberia much resemble those of the

(A) The name of this animal is derived from the Hebrew word *Alaph*, which signifies to teach or instruct, on account of its extraordinary docility and sagacity.

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Elephant, yet the curvature of the tusks is different; notwithstanding which, Mr. Pennant assents to the opinion of those who think they once belonged to the Elephant. As to what are found in the banks of the Ohio, they all differ from those of the Elephant in many particulars, which have been noticed by the late Dr. Hunter, in an ingenious essay, published in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. lviii. 34, to which we refer the more curious reader. These fossil bones are also found in Peru and the Brazils. There is certainly abundance of room for such a race of animals in the immense forests and wilds, which are hitherto only known by their name and situation; but, till one of them has been seen alive, the matter must remain in obscurity. If no such animal ever existed^(A), we may fairly conclude, that the Elephant formerly grew to a stature much exceeding that of the present race, as the bones, just mentioned, are frequently much larger than any found in the largest Elephant at this time.

There are certain accounts that the Elephant attains the height of twelve feet, and some are said to have been found even three feet higher^(B). They are much larger in Africa than in the East Indies. It would be difficult to imagine any thing clumsier than the appearance of this animal. The head is enormously large, and joined to the body by a neck so thick and unwieldy, that although it has as many joints in the bone as other quadrupeds, it would not be possible for it to reach the vegetables on which it feeds, were it not for the assistance of the proboscis, or trunk, with which it is furnished at the end of its nose. This wonderful organ is cartilaginous, hollow like a tube, composed of many rings, extremely flexible, and withal so strong, that it is capable of breaking off large branches of trees, to force its way through the thick woods; with it the Elephant lifts heavy burdens, either to carry them, or to place them on its back; it is through this canal that the animal breathes

(A) Mr. Pennant very properly observes, that "it is more than probable that this animal yet exists in some of those remote parts of the vast new continent, unpenetrated yet by *Europeans*. Providence maintains and continues every created species; and we have as much assurance, that no race of animals will any more cease, while the earth remaineth, than *seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night.*"

(B) Pennant.

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and smells; in short, it may be considered as a long extended nose, largest near the head, and gradually tapering to the extremity, where it is furnished with a kind of moveable finger, which seems to divide the opening into two parts, or sometimes almost entirely to close it up. It is possessed of exquisite sensibility, and capable of taking up the smallest bodies from the ground; this part is so necessary to the well-being of the Elephant, that, without it, it could not exist, or convey any nourishment to its mouth, which is situated at the under part of the head, and seems rather joined to the breast than the head. It enjoys the sense of smelling in high perfection, and will instantly discover food in the pocket of any one near it, and take it out with its trunk with great dexterity. The ears are very long, large, and thick; the eyes small in proportion to the size of the head, and the tongue is smaller than might be expected.

This animal has only four grinders in each jaw; in the upper jaw are two vast tusks, which point forwards and bend upwards; the largest imported into England are seven feet long, and weigh 152 pounds each; they are of a very hard and firm texture, well known by the name of ivory, and greatly used by different artificers. The back of the Elephant is much arched; the legs are thick, and appear like vast pillars; the feet are not divided, but, at the extremities, they terminate in five round hoofs; the tail resembles that of a hog. The general colour of the animal is dusky, which varies to black, and sometimes white, and even spotted; but these are esteemed great rarities. The skin is very thick and hard, and, when well dressed, is proof against a musket ball; it appears all over chapped and cracked, like the bark of an oak, with a few black hairs very thinly scattered on it. The voice of the Elephant is a hollow kind of roar, which is easily excited by attempting to take hold of the trunk, of which it is very jealous, as if conscious that its well-being entirely depends on the preservation of that useful organ; when it is much provoked, its roaring is tremendously dreadful, as may well be imagined from the enormous bulk of the animal.

Although the general appearance of the Elephant does not promise great alertness in its actions, or swiftness in its paces, yet it performs all its motions with great ease and velocity. Its usual pace is slow and circumspect, though

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not heavy; it is a grave kind of march, at the rate of about three miles in an hour; when he would avoid danger, or attack an enemy, he lengthens and quickens his step, so as to keep up with a horse on a brisk gallop, though not at full speed. The Indian hunters remark, that he turns easier to the right than to the left. He delights to flounder in limpid water, and swims long with ease, especially when several are together, provided the waves or current are not too violent. He is also very fond of sucking up a large quantity of water in his trunk, part of which he conveys to his mouth, and drinks, and he directs his trunk so as to let the remainder run over every part of his body.

The singular modesty of this animal leaves us hitherto in the dark as to its mode of generation; some authors, indeed, pretend to describe it, but their relations are so contradictory and improbable, that little or no dependence can be placed on them. The female is much less than the male, and is generally allowed to go one year with young, though Aristotle says she goes two years. She has two teats, which are placed between the fore-legs.

The Elephant does not arrive at its full growth till it is thirty years old, and lives in a state of captivity to the age of one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty years, though it is probable they live much longer in a state of freedom. It has been asserted that the young one sucks its mother through its trunk, but this seems an error. Mr. Foucher D'Obsonville, who lived some time in India, gives the following account of this matter. "A young one," says he, "of two or three months old, about the height of a bullock, of a year and a half, but more bulky, was kept at a house opposite to my lodging, at Coemboutour, in the Maipour, whence I had frequent opportunities of observing that, as soon as the female lay down on her litter, the young one seized her teat, and pressed it in his mouth, his trunk lying carelessly on his dam's body. It is true, I have sometimes seen this young one, particularly when standing, seize, play with, and caress the teat of the dam with his trunk. However, I do not suppose it possible, at his age, to draw even a few drops of milk, by this mode; I say a few drops, for as to a larger quantity it was absolutely impossible, in as much as the orifice of

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his trunk was then too narrow to admit of his embracing the part conveniently. It was this kind of fact, perhaps, seen superficially, which occasioned the error of certain travellers, while others, remarking that the Elephants quench their thirst by pumping the water through their trunk into their throat, supposed it a probable inference, that they sucked after the same manner; but whatever may have been the cause, the error is indubitable."

The wild Elephant in India feeds on herbs, fruits, corn, and the tender parts of shrubs; he is very fond of the bamboo grain^(A), and the food given him, when tame, is not very different. By way of regale, he is sometimes fed with dumplings made of wheat flour, boiled rice, or other corn kneaded up with butter and molasses, to which some bottles of arrack are added.

Like most herbivorous animals, the Elephant lives in small societies, having a chief always at the head of the herd, which, in case of danger, advances first, and all unite their efforts for their mutual defence.

The captivity of the Elephant does not prevent the return of the rutting seasons; the female then appears uneasy, but is gentle and obedient, notwithstanding: but it is not so with the male, his ardor renders him furious, and he often breaks his chains; when at large, he wanders about with an unequal gait, sometimes slow, sometimes precipitate; all who come in his way are liable to experience the effects of his fury, and even his cornac, or driver, is not safe. He would, indeed, do much mischief, if his fury was not opposed by men who run before him with long pikes, which they threaten to thrust in his eyes.

The Elephant seems to possess many moral qualities, which almost bespeak a refined kind of instinct, approaching towards reflection. He is remarkably susceptible of gratitude, attachment, pride, emulation, and rancour. He apparently comprehends, in two or three years, every thing his cornac or driver commands him to do; he hastens or slackens his pace, in obedience to

(A) The bamboo somewhat resembles the jointed straw of wheat, but on a much larger scale; it bears an ear containing a grain very like oats, but in colour, size, and taste more resembling small wheat. It affords substantial nourishment, and the inhabitants of the high chain of mountains, which divides the peninsula, frequently use it instead of rice.

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his voice, or the impression of his hand armed with a sharp hook, called *ankocha*. He lies down on his belly, that he may be mounted with greater ease, or presents his leg bent, by way of a step, and assists his master to mount on his back with his trunk. At the word of command, he performs the office of executioner; he seizes a criminal with his trunk, tosses him in the air, and then tramples him to death: in his encounters with other animals, he unites prudence with courage; he knows, for example, the danger he is exposed to when he fights a Tiger; sensible that his trunk is the only part where he can be materially injured by his enemy, he takes care to keep it elevated above the reach of the Tiger's fangs and claws, and endeavours to give him an effectual stroke, that he may stun him, and then crush him under his feet, or rush upon him with impunity, and transfix him with his tusks. If well educated, he is not dismayed by fireworks, or even the roaring of cannon. Before the invention of gunpowder, the Elephant was much used in battle; a tower or platform was fastened on his back, capable of containing four or five combatants, armed with bows, arrows, javelins, &c. he was also, sometimes, taught to rush on the enemy, having a chain fastened to his trunk, with which he made dreadful havoc among the ranks, knocking down and killing all that stood in his way; but since the use of fire-arms, he is no longer sent to the field of battle, except for show, as he is not always to be depended on, but when rendered furious by desperate wounds, he will sometimes avenge himself on his friends.

The natural temper of the Elephant is mild and circumspect, and he is never cruel from ferocious brutality, as the Buffalo and some other animals are. He is with difficulty provoked to assault or combat with other creatures, and though otherwise obedient, he refuses at first with evident signs of horror.

The following anecdote, of which Mr. Le Baron de Lauriston was a witness, is related by Mr. Foucher D'Obsonville in his Philosophic Essays on the Manners, &c. of foreign Animals, and will serve to give an idea of the sensible and benevolent character of the Elephant. "During the last war, his zeal, and certain circumstances, conducted him to Lacknaor, the capital of the Soubah of that name, at a time when an epidemic distemper raged

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dreadfully among the inhabitants. The principal road to the palace-gate was covered with the sick and dying, extended upon the ground, at the very moment when the nabob absolutely must pass. It appeared inevitable that the Elephant, on which he rode, must tread upon and crush many of these poor wretches, in his passage, unless they stopt some time to clear the way; but they were in haste, and besides, such tenderness was unbecoming the dignity of a prince of his importance. The Elephant, however, without appearing to slacken his pace, or without receiving any command to that purpose, assisted them with his trunk, removed some, set others on their feet, and stepped over the rest with so much address and assiduity, that not one person was hurt. An Asiatic prince and his slaves were deaf to the cries of nature, while the heart of his beast relented; he, more worthy to elevate his face towards the heavens, felt and obeyed the general impulse."

The Indians use the Elephant on many occasions; as, for instance, when an army is to cross a river, the cornac persuades him with many promises, to carry unusual burdens, which the animal readily consents to, and thus laden will cross rivers so deep, that only the extremity of his trunk is to be seen above water. They are likewise used for conveying cannon to the tops of high mountains, for launching ships, &c. It is related that one being directed to force a large vessel into the water, the task proved beyond his strength; whereupon his master, with a sarcastic tone, ordered the keeper to take away this lazy beast, and bring another; the poor animal, as if stung by emulation, instantly repeated his efforts, fractured his skull, and died on the spot (A).

Elephants not only obey their cornacs, while they are present, but some will even, in their absence, perform arduous tasks, which have been previously explained to them. "I have seen," says Mr. D'Obsonville, "two occupied in beating down a wall which their cornacs had desired them to do, and encouraged them by a promise of fruits and brandy. They combined their efforts, and doubling up their trunks, which were guarded from injury by leather, thrust against the strongest part of the wall, and, by reiterated shocks,

(A) Ludolph. Com. in Hist. Æth. 147.

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continued their attacks, still observing and following the effects of the equilibrium with their eyes; then, at last, making one grand effort, they suddenly drew back together, that they might not be wounded by the ruins."

When a reward is offered to an Elephant, for any service he is to perform, it is dangerous to disappoint him, as he never fails to revenge the insult.

The princes and grandees of India never travel without a great number of these animals in their suit, who are employed to convey the ladies of the seraglio on their backs, in cages made of lattice work, and covered with the boughs of trees; others are used to carry the immense quantities of baggage with which these great personages always travel.

Much more might be added concerning the moral and physical faculties of this animal; suffice it, however, to say, that gentle, expert, sensible, and intelligent, he comprehends, in a short time, the meaning of expressions used by persons to whom he is accustomed, and is easily taught to perform the most important services. One thing, however, he needs not be instructed in, which is gratitude; generous by nature, he no longer regards his own safety, if he perceives his master or benefactor in danger, but runs instantly to his assistance.

The Elephant never breeds in a state of slavery; it becomes necessary, therefore, to recruit the numbers, which are unavoidably consumed by disease, death, or accidents: for this purpose, the eastern princes send persons yearly to the forests where they are found, who use various stratagems to catch them. There is not one, of the vast number of these creatures trained for service, which has not been originally wild and forced into subjection. The manner of effecting this is curious, and worthy of notice. A forest is selected, which is known to abound with Elephants; in the midst of this, a large piece of ground is inclosed with strong palisades, between which the boughs of trees are interwoven. This inclosure is narrow at one end, and gradually widens, so as to take in a great tract of land: several thousand men assist in the chase, and place themselves so as to prevent the escape of the wild Elephants: this they effect by kindling fires at proper distances, and making a dreadful noise with drums and other discordant instruments, by which the poor animals are stunned and terrified; at the same time, another numerous party, assisted by

THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

37

These are varieties of the same species, differing only in the number of ridings they have on their backs; the Arabian, or Dromedary, having only one, whereas the Bactrian, or Camel, has two. The former is the most common: the latter is found only in Asia, and even there it is scarce, being almost confined to some parts of Persia and southern Tartary. These varieties will breed together, and produce an individual possessed of better qualities than either of its parents.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

- No cutting teeth in the upper jaw.
- Upper lip divided like that of a hare.
- Six cutting teeth in the lower jaw.
- Hoofs small.
- No spurious hoofs.

THE ARABIAN CAMEL^(A), OR DROMEDARY.

Καμηλος Αραβιος, *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. ii. c. 1.

CAMELUS ARABICUS, *Plin. Hist. Nat.* lib. viii. c. 18.

CAMELUS DROMAS, *Gemer Quad.*

(A) The word *Camel* is derived from the Hebrew *Gamal*, which signifies, 'he has made recompense,' on account of the services he renders to his master, by carrying burdens, and thereby abundantly repaying him for the food he gives him. The Hebrew language uses three names to express the different ages and sex of the Camel: when it is very young, the male is called *Biker* and the female *Bikra*; when full grown, the male is called *Gamal* or *Jama*, and the female *Naaka*: and when it becomes old, each sex, as if unworthy of distinction, is called by the Rabbinical name, *Medjam*. The Arabs likewise distinguish its ages by different appellations; thus, the young one just produced is called by them *Alkaut*; when half grown, they call it *Biker*; and when able to carry burdens, *Gamal*.—*Dict. Rais. des Anim.*

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CAMEL, called HUGUIN, *Lco Afr.* 338.

CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS, *C. tophe dorfi unico.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 90.

LE DROMEDAIRE, *Buffon*, xii, 211. *tab.* ix.

—————, *Briffon Quad.* 33.

CAMEL WITH ONE BUNCH, *Pocock's Trav.* 207. *Shaw's Trav.* 239.
Ruffel's Alep. 56. 57.

THE general appearance of this animal furnishes the most complete idea of patience and submission. Being destitute of horns and hoofs, it seems perfectly harmless and inoffensive. Its manners are as gentle as its appearance, except in the breeding season, when the male becomes vicious almost to madness, and will often bite its keeper. Its head is small in proportion to the size of its body; its ears are short, and appear as if cropped, and its neck is long, slender, and bending downwards at the middle; its upper lip is divided like that of a hare. It has no cutting teeth in the upper jaw. Its hair is very soft, of a reddish ash-colour in general, but more dusky on the protuberance; it grows longest about the neck, under the throat, and on the bunch; its tail is long, covered in the middle with soft hair, but that which grows on the sides is coarse, long, and black; its hoofs are very small, its feet broad and flat, divided above into two parts, but underneath they are entire, and covered with a skin exceedingly tough, though pliant.

This conformation of the feet fits it, in a wonderful manner, for the dry, burning sands over which it is obliged to travel; their toughness and spongy flexibility preventing them from cracking, and their breadth, from sinking too deep into the sands.

It has six callosities on the legs, namely one on each knee, one on the inside of each fore-leg, one on the upper joint, and one on the inside of the hind-leg, at the lower part of the thigh; and, besides these, one on the lower part of the breast. It is on these callosities that the animal supports itself, when it lies down, which it is early taught to do, to receive the load it is to carry (A).

(A) Buffon says, the Camel, in a wild state, has not these callosities, but that they are the effect of its education, and badges of its slavery.

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The Arabians begin their education when they are but a few days old, by bending their legs under their belly; they are first slightly loaded and taught to rise; their burden is then gradually increased every day, in proportion as they acquire strength to bear it, till they are at length enabled to sustain the weight they are designed to carry with ease and convenience, and they know so well when they have got their proper load, that, if at any time they are overladen, they will remain on their belly, uttering the most plaintive cries, nor will either persuasion or force compel them to rise, till they are relieved from the surplus of weight. The largest, full-grown Camels will carry from ten to twelve hundred weight, the smallest from six to seven. In the same gradual manner, they are enured to support hunger and thirst with the greatest patience, being kept without food and water for whole days together, and these intervals of abstinence are lengthened in proportion to their ability to sustain them, till at length they are enabled to exist without any other food than a few dates, or some small balls of bean or barley meal, and without any drink for five or six days together. They are indeed provided by the beneficent Creator with a wonderful contrivance, to fit them for long abstinence, being furnished with a fifth stomach, besides the four that they have in common with all animals that chew the cud. This additional stomach, or rather stomachs^(A), for it appears to consist of several cavities like sacks, serves them as a kind of store-house, to hold a much greater quantity of water than they have present occasion for. Aristotle, who is peculiar for the accuracy of his observations, remarks that this animal always disturbs the water with its feet before it drinks, with an instinctive intent to render it heavy, and consequently less fit to pass off speedily, and more likely to be retained in the stomach for a long time^(B), but it seems more probable that

(A) At the top of the second ventricle there were four square holes, which were the orifices of about twenty cavities, made like sacks, placed between the two membranes which compose the substance of this ventricle. The view of these sacks made us think, that they might be the reservoirs where, Pliny says, the Camels keep water a long time, which they drink in great abundance, when they meet with it, to supply their wants in the dry deserts they are used to travel in. *Memoirs Royal Acad. Scien. Paris*, p. 39.

(B) *Ibid*, p. 40.

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this instinct is given it, to chase away the almost innumerable swarms of insects with which the waters of warm climates abound, which, if swallowed with the water, must inevitably corrupt and render it unfit for keeping. In this reservoir the water remains perfectly sweet, and unmixed with the other aliments, till the animal has occasion to use it, when, by a contraction of the muscles, he is enabled to force some of it into the other stomachs, to macerate the dry food they contain. As the Camel drinks but seldom, he takes a large quantity, and it is not unusual for travellers, when they want water, to kill a Camel for the sake of what he contains, which is always found to be perfectly sweet and wholesome. The Camel can discover water, by the scent, at the distance of half a league, and, after a long abstinence, will hasten towards it, before the driver is aware that it is near. Its general pace, when on a journey, is a slow, uneasy walk, at the rate of about four miles an hour when loaded; it cannot be prevailed on to quicken its pace by blows, but goes freest with gentle usage, and seems much enlivened by the sound of a pipe, or any music. In this manner the common sort will travel about thirty miles in a day, and when arrived at a stage, which is generally some verdant spot, where water and shrubs are plentiful, it lies down to be unloaded, and is then turned loose to feed and rest itself. The Camel does not waste much time at its meals, but will eat as much in one hour as will serve him for twenty-four; the coarsest weeds and shrubs are its delicacies, and it prefers the nettle, thistle, and prickly cassia, to the softest pasture. Those who have often travelled the same track, will direct their course always right, even when their drivers are quite at a loss.

There are several varieties of the Camel. The Turkoman is the largest and strongest, the Arabian the hardiest, that which is called the Dromedary, Maihary, and Raguahl, is the swiftest, and being more delicately shaped, and inferior in size, is never suffered to carry merchandize, but is used to ride on, and some will travel an hundred miles in one day, and hold it for nine days together, over burning deserts, where no other creature can exist.

All parts of this animal are useful to its master: with the hair, which is very long, in winter they fabricate beautiful stuffs for various uses. Of the

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tame, female^(A) Elephants, properly instructed, drive the wild Elephants gently towards the great opening of the inclosure; the whole train of hunters then gradually close upon them, and drive them imperceptibly into the narrow part of it, out of which there is an opening into a smaller space, which is strongly fenced and well-guarded. As soon as one of the Elephants enters this strait, the passage is instantly closed by a strong bar from behind, and the creature finds himself completely shut in. Some of the huntsmen are placed on the top of this passage, who, with goads, urge the Elephant on to the end of it, where there is an opening made just wide enough to let him pass. As soon as he gets through this opening, he is received by two well instructed female Elephants, who place him between them, and, as it were, press him into the service; if he offers to resist, he is soon reduced to obedience by the discipline of their trunks, and at length suffers himself to be led to a tree, to which he is bound by the leg with strong leathern thongs; the tame Elephants are then led back to the inclosure, where they discipline the rest, one by one, in the same manner. The wild Elephants are kept bound to the trees for some days; each animal is supplied with food in moderation, by proper attendants, till he is brought, by degrees, to be sensible of caresses and kindness, when he suffers himself to be led quietly to the stable: the food given him during this confinement is cocoa-nut leaves, and he is led once a day to water by the tame ones, and, in about fourteen days, he becomes perfectly gentle, and accustomed to the voice and commands of his keeper.

The manner of hunting the Elephant, at the Cape of Good Hope, differs very much from the foregoing account, and it is not to be wondered at, as the only object of these colonists is to obtain their teeth and flesh. Dr. Sparrman gives the following narrative of it in his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. “The Elephant chase I have here mentioned,” says he, “was, according to the account given by the hunters themselves, (a couple of farmers) conducted in the following manner.

(A) Hence Butler's simile, —————as Indians with a female,

Tame Elephant inveigle the male.

Hudibras, Part i. Canto 2.

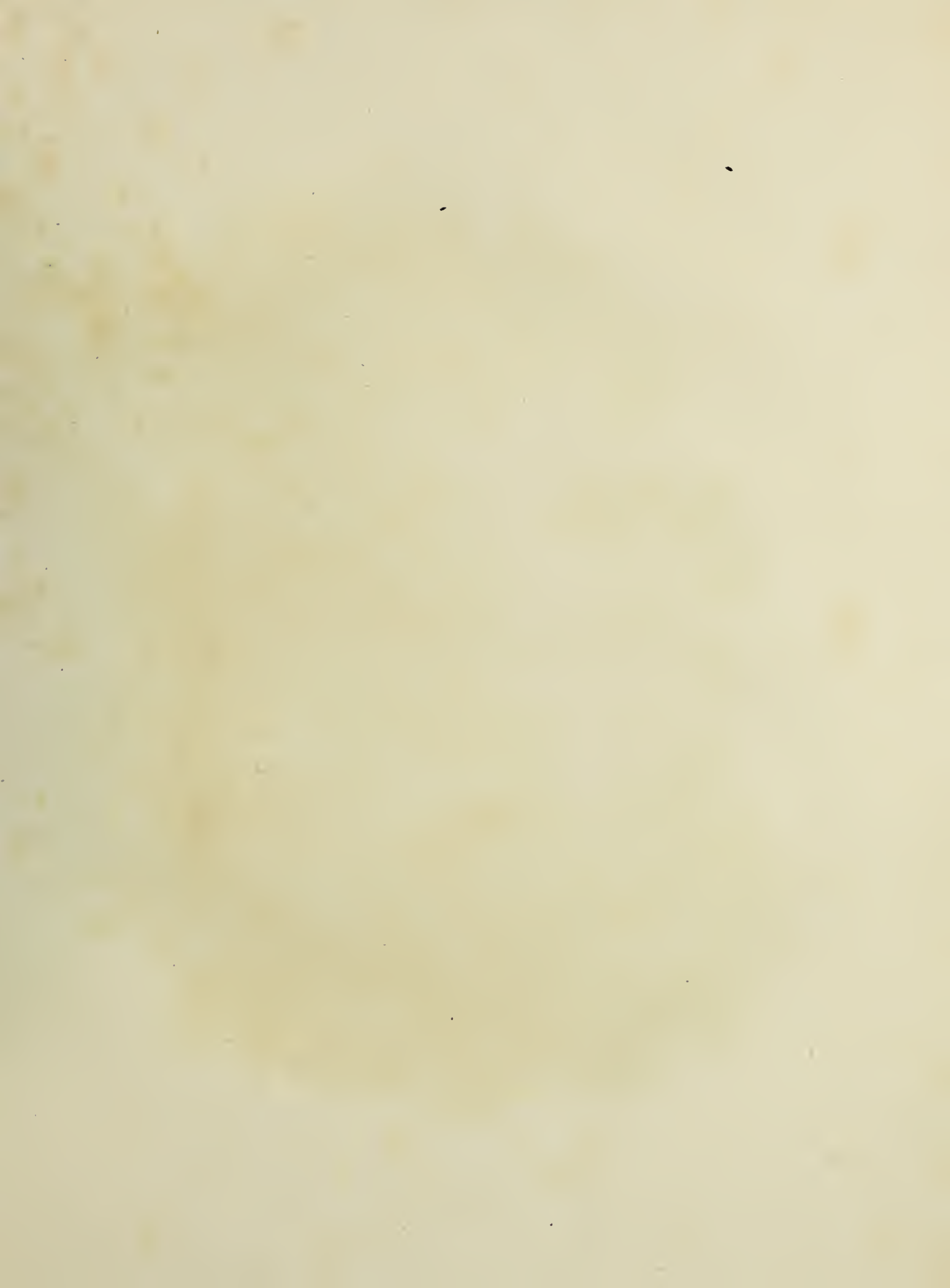
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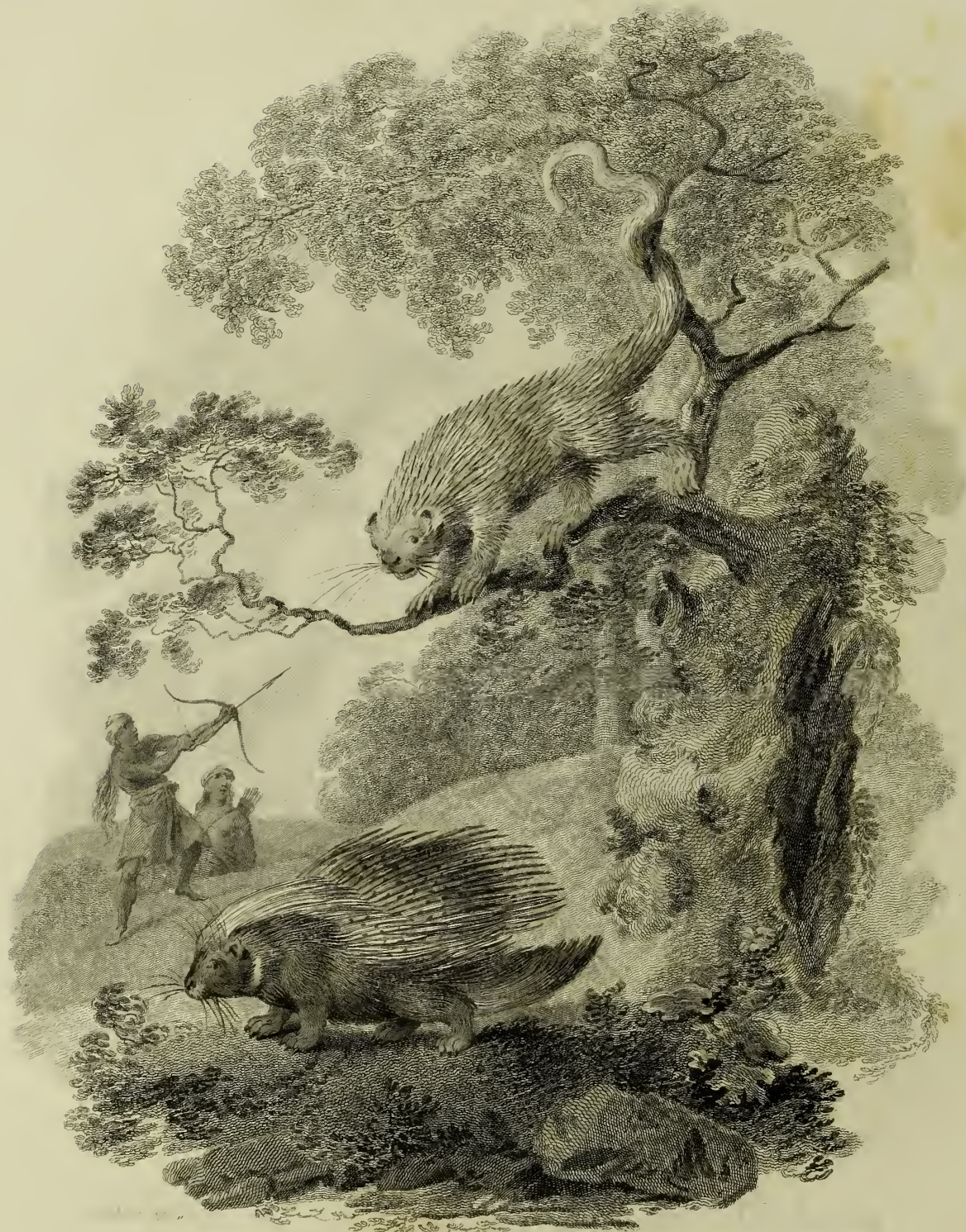
“ The very evening on which they observed this huge animal, they immediately determined to pursue it on horseback; though so far were they from being experienced and practised Elephant hunters, that they never before had seen one of these animals. Their horses, though equally unaccustomed as their riders to the sight of this colossal-like animal, did not flinch in the least. Nor indeed did the animal appear to give himself any trouble about them, till they came within sixty or seventy paces of him; when one of them at that moment, agreeable to the usual manner of the Cape hunters, jumping from his horse, and, fastening the bridle, fell upon one knee, and with his left hand sticking his ramrod into the ground, and then resting his gun upon it, took his aim and fired at the Elephant, which had then got about forty or fifty paces farther off; for, in this country, when they hunt the larger kinds of animals, they commonly chuse to take the opportunity of firing at the distance of one hundred and fifty paces, both, because the ball, as they think, does most execution at that distance; and also, that they may gain time to mount their horses again, and ride off, before the wounded animal can make up to them, to take his revenge. Our sportsman had scarcely got into the saddle, and turned round his horse's head, before he found that the Elephant was at his heels. At that very instant, the animal set up a shrill cry, which he imagined he felt pierce to the very marrow of his bones; and which occasioned his horse also to make several hasty leaps, and then gallop off twice as fast as before. In the mean time, the huntsman had sufficient presence of mind to ride his horse up an ascent, well knowing that Elephants are slow and unwieldy going up hill, in proportion to their weight, and the contrary in descending. By this means he not only gained ground on his antagonist, but his companion had more time to advance on one side of the Elephant, where he imagined he could more easily direct his shot at the heart and larger arteries, connected with the lungs of the animal. This shot did not, however, hit in any dangerous part, as the horse was rather unruly and pulled at the bridle, which the man had hanging over his right arm, at the instant that he had jumped off his horse, and discharged his piece. The Elephant now turned upon this last antagonist, but was soon wearied of pursuing him, as the sportsman had an opportunity of riding away

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from him up a hill which was still steeper. The two hunters afterwards found it would answer much better to hold each other's horses, while they fired their pieces by turns. The Elephant, even after the third ball, still threatened vengeance; but the fourth entirely cooled his courage; he did not however, absolutely drop till he had received the eighth."

The Elephant inhabits India, and some of its greater islands, Cochin-China, and some parts of China, and is found in great plenty in the southern parts of Africa. Those found in Africa have not yet been domesticated. They are only hunted for the sake of their teeth, and flesh, which is eaten by the natives; the trunk is esteemed a great delicacy. The teeth, which come to Europe, are all brought from Africa, those produced in India being not more than three or four feet long.





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THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF BRAZILIAN PORCUPINE

THE CRESTED PORCUPINE.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.

The body covered with long, hard, and sharp quills.

The upper lip divided.

SYNONIMS.

Υρπιξ, *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. i. c. 6.

HYSTRIX, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 35. *Gefner Quad.* 563. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 206.

HYSTRIX CRISTATA, *Linn. Syst.* 76.

ACANTHION CRISTATUS, *Klein Quad.* 66.

LE PORC-EPIC, *de Buffon*, xii. 402.

THE general appearance of this animal, when compared with its habits, should teach us not to draw too hasty conclusions from external appearances. Formidable as he seems to be, from the weapons with which nature has armed him, he is notwithstanding perfectly harmless and inoffensive. It must be allowed, indeed, that he appears highly irascible, which has induced the poet to call him the fretful Porcupine; but that apparent irascibility probably arises partly from fear, and partly from the great redundancy of bile in his constitution. His sharp quills, with which he so often threatens his adversary, are never used but for his own preservation. Inoffensive in his nature, he is never the aggressor, but when roused to a necessity of self-defence, even the Lion^(A) dares not attack him.

The Porcupine is in general about two feet long, from the nose to the tail, which is four inches in length. The legs are short in proportion to the body;

(A) Kolben.

THE CRESTED PORCUPINE.

there are four toes on the fore-feet, and five on those behind. The head is about five inches long, the muzzle bears some resemblance to that of a rabbit, except that it is always black; the upper-lip is divided; the eyes are small; the ears resemble those of a monkey, and are covered with very fine hair; the mouth is furnished with whiskers of a considerable length; the tongue is covered at its extremity with several little bony bodies, like teeth. The largest are a line in breadth; their extremities are sharp and divided by three notches, making as it were four small teeth of each^(A). The back part of the head is adorned with a long crest composed of stiff bristles, which recline backwards; the body is covered with quills from ten to fourteen inches long; they are thickest in the middle and sharp at the points; these quills are inserted in the animal's skin in the same manner as the feathers of birds, the quills of which they much resemble in their construction; their colour is black and white alternately, which gives the animal a very beautiful appearance; the tail is covered with short, white quills, which are transparent, and appear as if they were cut off at the ends. All the quills naturally incline backwards, and the creature can erect them at pleasure, which he never fails to do when irritated; the opinion which once prevailed, that the Porcupine can dart his quills at his enemy, is now known to be entirely unfounded; the sides, belly, and legs are covered with strong bristles, and a few hairs are thinly scattered all over the skin.

When the Porcupine is hunted, or pursued by any other animal, it never attempts to bite or defend itself, but climbs up the first tree it can reach, where it remains till the patience of its adversary is exhausted; if it cannot reach a tree, and is hard pressed, it lies down on one side, and presents its quills to its enemy, in which situation it finds perfect security.

The late Sir Ashton Lever used to keep a live Porcupine, which he frequently turned out on the grass behind the house, to play with a tame Hunting Leopard and a large Newfoundland Dog. As soon as they were let loose, the Leopard and Dog began to pursue the Porcupine, who at first endeavoured to escape by flight; but finding that ineffectual, he thrust his

(A) Memoir. de l'Acad. de Scien. p. 149.

THE CRESTED PORCUPINE.

nose into some corner, making a snorting noise, and erected his spines, with which his pursuers pricked their noses, till they quarrelled between themselves, and gave him an opportunity to make his escape: we have frequently been eye-witnesses to this diverting scene.

The Indians make use of the quills of the Porcupine to adorn the many curious articles they make, the neatness and elegance of which would not discredit more enlightened artists; for this purpose they dye them of various beautiful colours, and split them into slips, with which they embroider their baskets, belts, &c. in a great variety of ornamental figures.

The Porcupine sleeps during the day, and feeds only by night. It has a voracious appetite, although it supports hunger for a considerable time without any apparent inconvenience. The female goes with young seven months, and produces only one at a time, which she suckles about a month; during this period, like all other females, she becomes resolute in the defence of her offspring.

This animal inhabits India, Persia, Palestine, and all parts of Africa; it is also now found wild in Italy, though not originally a native of any part of Europe. It is represented in the Plate as standing on the ground.

THE BRASILIAN PORCUPINE.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

- Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
- The body covered with hard and sharp quills.
- The upper lip divided.

SYNONIMS.

- HYSTRIX PRENSILIS, *Lin. Syf.* 76.
- HYSTRIX AMERICANUS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 208.
- CUANDU, *Marcgrave Brasil,* 233. *Piso Brasil,* 99. 325.
- HOITZLACUATZIN, *Hernandez Mex.* 322.
- CHAT EPINEUX, *des Merchais,* iii. 303.

THIS animal is not so large as the Crested Porcupine. Its quills are likewise much shorter, being not more than three inches long; they are white, barred with black near their points, and are exceedingly sharp; its nose is short and blunt, adorned with white whiskers, and furnished underneath with a small bed of spines. It has four toes armed with very long claws on each foot, and in the place of the thumb there is a great protuberance. The tail is eighteen inches in length; that half of it which is next to the body is covered with sharp spines, the other half is naked, excepting only a few hairs; the end is strongly prehensile. It is a native of Mexico and Brasil, where it lives in the woods, and feeds indifferently on fruits and poultry. It sleeps in the day-time, and goes out during the night in search of its food. Its voice resembles the grunting of a hog, and it makes a noise with its nostrils, as if it were out of breath. It climbs trees with great agility, and prevents itself from falling, as it descends, by twisting its tail round the branches. Its flesh is fat and well flavoured. This species is represented in the Plate standing on the bough of a tree.



Leakey, Sculp. 1795.

Ittison, del.

Published by W. Denton & J. Harvey August 1st 1795

TIGER

THE ROYAL TIGER.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting, and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes on the fore-feet, four on those behind.

Claws sharp and hooked, lodged in a sheath, capable of being extended or drawn in at pleasure.

Head round, visage short, tongue rough.

SYNONIMS.

FELIS TIGRIS, *Linn. Syst.* 61.

TIGER, *Pennant syn. Quad.* 121.

TIGRIS, *Plin. lib. viii. c. 18. Gefner Quad.* 936. *Raii syn. Quad.* 165.

FELIS FLAVA, *Briffon Quad.* 194.

LE TIGRE, *de Buffon, ix. 129. tab. ix.*

THE Royal Tiger is certainly the most beautiful creature of the Cat kind ; but, as if it were to shew the danger of attachment to beauty, merely for its own sake, it is at the same time the most cruel, rapacious, and destructive animal in the creation.

The size of the Royal Tiger is often superior to that of the Lion ; its usual length, when full grown, is about nine feet, and it frequently is four feet ten inches in height ; notwithstanding which, it is possessed of as much agility as the Cat, united with prodigious strength ; thus qualified, it is no wonder that it carries dread and devastation wherever it goes. The Tiger resembles the Cat in its general form. Its colour is a full yellow, inclining to fawn colour, which is deeper on the back, and becomes gradually lighter as it approaches towards the belly, where it is white, as are also the throat and the inside of the legs ; the whole body is beautifully marked with deep black

THE ROYAL TIGER.

stripes or bands, which run in the same direction as the ribs, from the back down to the belly, and form a striking and elegant contrast with the yellow: round each eye there is a white space spotted with black, and a stripe of the same colour extends along the cheeks, from the ear to the throat; the legs are yellow, with some black stripes on them, the hair is beautifully glossy and smooth, and looks like very fine velvet.

The Royal Tiger may be considered as one of the scarcest of Quadrupeds, and much less diffused than the Lion: it is a native of the East Indies, where it is only to be found in the warmest regions.

The Tiger is seldom heard to roar, with much violence, in a state of captivity; but, when he ranges at large the tyrant of the forests, his cry is horrible beyond description. It begins by intonations and reflections which are at first deep, melancholy, and slow; these presently become more acute, when suddenly collecting himself, he sends forth a violent cry, interrupted by long tremulous sounds, which make a distracting impression upon the mind. The night is the time when his roarings are usually heard, the horror of which is increased by the silence and darkness, and his cries are repeated by the echoes of the mountains.

At the dreaded appearance of this cruel monster, which always seems to tremble with a savage joy at the sight of the animal whose blood he is about to drink, most other creatures think only of flight, which is often unavailing: if the Bear has not time to ascend a tree, he is dead: the Dog has scarcely a moment allowed him to utter the cry of despair, he is instantly seized and torn in pieces: a large Bull is presently overthrown, and dragged away with ease: the wild male Buffalo indeed will dart at his enemy, but if he is alone, he soon falls a victim to his cruel antagonist^(A).

“ A peasant, in the Sundah Rajha's dominions, had a Buffalo fallen into a quagmire, and while he went for assistance, a large Tiger, with its single strength, drew forth the animal, though the united force of many men was insufficient for the purpose. The first object which presented itself to the people on their return to the place, was the Tiger, who had thrown the

(A) D'Obfonville.

THE ROYAL TIGER.

Buffalo over his shoulder, as a Fox does a Goose, and was carrying it away, with the feet upwards, towards its den; as soon as it saw the men, it let fall its prey, and instantly fled to the woods: but it had previously killed the Buffalo, and sucked its blood. The Indian Buffalo usually weighs a thousand pounds, which is twice the weight of our black cattle; from hence some idea may be formed of the enormous strength of this cruel and rapacious animal, which could run off with a creature twice its own weight with such apparent ease (A).”

Father Tachard gives an account of a combat he saw between a Tiger and three Elephants at Siam, which we shall insert, to furnish a more complete idea of the amazing strength and courage of this terrible animal. A lofty palisade was built with bamboo cane, an hundred feet square; and in the midst of this place were three Elephants appointed for combating the Tiger. Their heads and a part of their trunks were covered with a kind of armour, to defend those parts from the claws of their fierce adversary. “As soon,” says he, “as we arrived at the place, a Tiger was brought forth from its den, of a size much larger than we had ever seen before. It was not at first let loose, but held with cords, so that one of the Elephants approaching, gave it three or four terrible blows, with its trunk, on the back, with such force, that the Tiger was for some time stunned, and lay without motion, as if it had been dead. However, as soon as it was let loose, and at full liberty, although the first blows had greatly abated its fury, it made at the Elephant with a loud shriek, and aimed at seizing his trunk. But the Elephant, wrinkling it up with great dexterity, received the Tiger on his great teeth, and tossed it up into the air. This so discouraged the furious animal, that it no more ventured to approach the Elephant, but made several circuits round the palisade, often attempting to fly at the spectators. Shortly after, three Elephants were sent against it, and they continued to strike it so terribly with their trunks, that it once more lay for dead; and they would certainly have killed it, had not there been a stop put to the combat.”

“From this account, we may readily judge of the strength of this animal, which, though reduced to captivity, and held by cords, though first disabled,

(A) Captain Hamilton.

THE ROYAL TIGER.

and set alone against three, yet ventured to continue the engagement, and even that against animals covered and protected from its fury."

Mr. D'Obfonville relates, that he had occasion to traverse one of the defiles of High Canara, situated between Boncombondi and Bassovapatnam, in company with Mr. de Maisonpré: at this place they were informed a Royal Tiger had, for some time past, committed dreadful ravages. "When we came to the place," says he, "we saw him lying in the sun; and, as we approached at the distance of about twenty paces, he instantly arose; but, seeing many of us well armed, he climbed with agility up the other part of the mountain, disturbed but not afraid. He appeared to us nearly as high as a middle-sized poney. As we were accompanied by six chosen seapoys, it is more than probable we might have killed him, but we were encumbered with horses, and on a stony road, not above eight or ten feet wide, at the edge of which was a precipice: it would, therefore, have been very imprudent to have attacked an animal which, though wounded, would not have fallen unrevenged.

"We had not gone above ten paces from the place where the Tiger had lain, before we saw a tolerably large Dog, with long hair, come from behind a rock, the master of which had perhaps been devoured: the poor animal jumped upon us, caressed us exceedingly, and would not leave us."

Many intelligent Indians assert, that the Tiger prefers the Dog to any other food, and that they will sometimes steal them by night from houses where there are other animals, which they will leave untouched. It has also been observed, that Dogs, even when young, and consequently inexperienced, have been seized with an universal trembling at the sight of a Tiger, and seemed sensible of the great danger they were in. Perhaps that innate and almost unconquerable repugnance between the Dog and Cat, the latter being nearly related to the Tiger, is only the remains of this instinctive antipathy.

The Tiger is fierce without provocation, and cruel without necessity; when he meets with a herd of cattle, he levels all with indiscriminate cruelty, and hardly finds time to appease his appetite, while intent on satisfying the malignity of his nature; if undisturbed, he plunges his head into the body of the animal up to the eyes, as if it were to satiate himself with blood, of

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which he drinks every drop before he tears the body in pieces^(A). He does not pursue his prey, but lurks among the bushes, on the sides of rivers, from whence he springs or bounds on the unhappy victim with an elasticity and from a distance scarcely credible; if he misses his aim, he instantly makes off, and does not renew the attack. "I was informed, by very good authority," says Mr. Pennant, "that, in the beginning of this century, some ladies and gentlemen, being on a party of pleasure, under a shade of trees, on the banks of a river in Bengal, observed a Tiger preparing for its fatal spring; one of the ladies, with amazing presence of mind, laid hold of an umbrella, and furlled it full in the animal's face, which instantly retired, and gave the company opportunity of removing from so terrible a neighbour^(B)."

Another party, the memory of one of which is still dear to those who knew his worth, had not the same good fortune. The event is thus related, by a gentleman who was an eye-witness of the horrid scene. "Yesterday morning, Dec. 22, 1792, Mr. Downey, Lieut. Pyefinch, poor Mr. Munro^(C), and myself went on shore, on Saugur island, to shoot deer. We saw innumerable tracks of them, as well as of Tigers; notwithstanding which we continued our sport till half past three, when we sat down on the edge of the jungle, to refresh ourselves, and had just commenced our meal, when we were told a fine deer was within six yards of us: Mr. Downey and I immediately jumped up, to take up our guns; I had but just laid hold of mine, when I heard a roar like thunder, and saw an immense Royal Tiger spring on the unfortunate Munro, who was sitting down: in a moment his head was in the beast's mouth, and he rushed into the jungle with him, with as much ease as I could lift a kitten; tearing him through the thickest bushes and trees, every thing yielding to his monstrous strength. The agonies of horror, regret, and, I must say, fear, (for there were two Tigers, a male and a female), rushed on me at once; the only effort I could make, was to fire at him, though the poor youth was still in his mouth. I relied partly on Providence, partly on my own aim, and fired a musquet. The Tiger staggered and seemed agitated, which I took notice of to my

(A) Pennant.

(B) Pennant's Syn. Quad. 168.

(C) Only son of Sir Hector Munro, K. B.

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companions. Mr. Downey then fired two shots and I one more. We retired from the jungle, and a few minutes after, Mr. Munro came up to us, all over blood, and fell. We took him on our backs to the boat, and got every medical assistance for him, from the Valentine East Indiaman, but in vain; he lived twenty-four hours in the utmost torture; his head and skull were torn and broke to pieces, and he was wounded by the claws, all over his neck and shoulders; but it was better to take him away, though irrecoverable, than leave him to be mangled and devoured.

“ I must observe, there was a large fire blazing close to us, composed of ten or a dozen whole trees; and eight or ten of the natives were about us; many shots had been fired near the spot, and there was much noise and laughing at the time; but this ferocious animal disregarded all.

“ The human mind cannot form an idea of the scene; it turned my very soul within me. The beast was about four feet and a half high, and nine long. His head appeared as large as an Ox's, his eyes darted fire, and his roar, when he first seized his prey, will never be out of my recollection. We had scarcely pushed our boat from that cursed shore, when the Tigress made her appearance, raging mad almost, and remained on the sand, as long as the distance would allow me to see her.”

Thus is the Tiger the scourge of the countries where he is found; he fears neither man nor beast, and will attack the Lion, Elephant, and Rhinoceros, and often with success. His spirit seems untameable, neither force nor kindness can make the least impression on his stubborn nature. The caresses of his keeper have no influence on his heart of iron; he snaps at the hand which feeds him, and seems to consider every living object as destined for his prey. When the Tiger expresses his resentment, he shews his teeth, moves the muscles and skin of his face, and sends forth horrible shrieks.

Hunting the Tiger is a favourite amusement with some of the eastern princes, who go in search of them, attended by considerable bodies of men well mounted and armed with lances; as soon as they are roused, they are instantly attacked by pikes, arrows, and sabres on all sides, and presently destroyed; but this diversion is always attended with danger, for if the Tiger

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feels himself wounded, he seldom retreats without sacrificing some one to his vengeance.

The female Tiger goes three months with young, and produces several at a litter^(A): it is therefore no wonder that the endeavours of the inhabitants, to extirpate this cruel and destructive creature, prove ineffectual. Whilst she has young ones to bring up, she exceeds, if possible, her usual rapacity: if her young are taken from her during her absence, she pursues the robber with inconceivable fury, who, to save a part, is contented to lose a part, and lets fall one of her cubs, which she immediately carries to her den, and instantly renews the pursuit; he then drops another, and by the time she has placed that in safety, he generally gets clear off with the remainder. If she cannot find any of her young, she then becomes desperate; boldly approaching towns, and committing horrid slaughter wherever she goes.

The only benefit man derives from this dreadful animal is the skin, which is held in high esteem all over the East, and particularly in China, where the mandarins cover their seats of justice with it, and apply it to other purposes: perhaps it acquires an additional value from the difficulty and danger with which it is procured.

(A) D'Obsonville.





Engraving printed for W. Larion, J. Harvey & W. Belch. Augsburg 1. 1795

WOLF

THE WOLF.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Two canine, and six cutting teeth in each jaw.

Five toes before, four behind.

Vifage long.

SYNONIMS.

CANIS LUPUS, *Linn. Syst.* 58.

WOLF, *Brit. Zool.* 1. 61. *tab.* i.

LUPUS, *Gefner Quad.* 634. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 173.

CANIS EX GRISEO FLAVESCENS, *Briffon Quad.* 170.

LE LOUP, *de Buffon*, vii. 39. *tab.* i.

CANIS SYLVESTRIS, *Rzackinsky Hist. Polon.* p. 219.

ALTHOUGH the Wolf fo much refembles the Dog, both in his external and internal form, as to induce fome naturalifts to confider him as the fame animal, in its ftate of favage freedom, yet no two animals can have a ftronger antipathy to each other; the fight, and even the fcent of a Wolf, makes a young Dog fhudder, and come trembling to his mafter for protection. The Dog and the Wolf never meet without either flying or fighting, and the combat generally ends in the death of one or both; if the Wolf conquer, he tears and devours his adverfary; the Dog, more generous, contents himfelf with the victory, and leaves his enemy where he falls, equally defpifed and hated. In fhort the Wolf feems to poffefs all the bad qualities of the Dog, without any of his good ones.

The Wolf is about three feet feven inches in length, from the tip of his nofe to the infertion of his tail, and about two feet five inches high. His eyes are fituated more obliquely in his head than thofe of the Dog, and his

THE WOLF.

eye-balls are of a fiery-green colour, which greatly contributes to the fierce and formidable air with which he is so strongly marked. His ears are sharp and erect; his jaws and teeth are large and strong; his tail long and bushy, bending inwards between his hind legs. His body is covered with long harsh hair, the colour of which is a mixture of brown, black, and grey, with a tinge of yellow; beneath the hair he is well cloathed with an ash-coloured fur, which enables him, without inconvenience, to endure the severity of the climates he inhabits.

The Wolf is naturally dull and cowardly, but being driven from the habitations of man, and obliged to live in the forest, where he finds but few animals to satisfy his rapacious appetite, he is often on the brink of starving. Impelled thus by necessity, he becomes regardless of danger, and boldly attacks those animals which are under man's protection. Lambs, Sheep, and even Dogs, or any animal he can carry off, are equally his prey. These depredations he renews, till having been harassed and intimidated by the Dogs, he becomes prudent by experience, hides himself during the day, and only ventures out by night, when numbers of them, assembled together, prowl round the villages, destroying every creature they meet. Possessed of great strength in the muscles of his neck and jaws, the Wolf runs off with a Sheep or Lamb with the greatest facility. Indeed, sheep-folds have always been devoted to scenes of his devastation and carnage; and when he perceives, by his exquisite smell, that the flocks are housed, he undermines the threshold of the door with his claws, where he enters to the terror and destruction of the harmless fleecy tribe, displaying the most ferocious and savage cruelty, by immolating all he finds, ere he carries any off, or his thirst for blood seems satiated. It has been asserted that, when the Wolf has once tasted human blood (A), he always prefers it to any other; this prevailing notion has given rise to many superstitious stories. The old Saxons imagined it was possessed by some evil spirit, and called it the *Were-Wolf*, or *Man-Wolf* (B), and, to this day, the French peasants entertain similar notions.

(A) Pennant.

(B) Mr. Verftigan, who wrote in the year 1634, gives the following curious account of this sort of superstition, "The *Were-Wolves*," says he, "are certain forcerers, who having annoynted their bodies, with

THE WOLF.

Although the Wolf is the most gluttonous of quadrupeds, devouring even his own species, when pressed by hunger, his rapacity does not exceed his cunning; always suspicious and mistrustful, he imagines every thing he sees is a snare laid to betray him. If he find a Rein-Deer tied to a post, to be milked, he dares not approach, for fear the animal should be placed there only to entrap him; but no sooner is the Deer set at large, than he instantly pursues and devours it (A).

The female produces five or six, and sometimes even nine at a litter (B); they are brought forth with the eye-lids closed, and nourished with the mother's milk for some weeks; when they acquire strength, she teaches them to eat flesh, by chewing it for them, and early inures them to slaughter, by bringing birds or small animals, half dead, with which they are instructed to play as a Cat with a Mouse, till at last the victims receive the *coup de grace*, and are devoured. The cubs seldom quit the den till they are near two months old, nor leave their dam till they have shed their first teeth, and completed the new set, which does not happen before they attain the age of ten or twelve months. The mother, now considering them sufficiently trained in the means of defence, and capable of providing for themselves, deserts them, to bring up a new family.

The Wolf sleeps as soon as he has filled his belly, or is fatigued, and for this refreshment he prefers the day to the night; like the Dog, he is easily

an oymntment which they make by the instinct of the divell: and putting on a certayne inchaunted girdle, doe not only unto the view of others, seeme as Wolves, but to their own thinking have both the shape, and nature of Wolves, so long as they weare the sayd girdle. And they doe dispose themselves as very Wolves, in wourrying, and killing, and most of humane creatures.

“Of such, sundry have been taken, and executed in sundry parts of Germany, and the Netherlands. One Peter Stump, for being a Were-Wolf, and having killed thirteen children, two women, and one man, was at Bedbur, not farre from Cullen, in the yeere 1589, put unto a very terrible death. The flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his armes, thighes, and legges broken on a wheele, and his body lastly burnt. He dyed with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared from any torment, so his soule might be saved.” *Verfigan's Antiq.* p. 237.

It is not long since the punishment of death was inflicted in this country, under the idea of witchcraft, when confessions of imaginary crimes were often extorted from the poor distracted victims of this fatal superstition.

(A) Dict. Raifon.

(B) Buffon.

THE WOLF.

awakened. He bears hunger better than thirst, and will live four or five days without food, provided he is well supplied with water.

Hunting the Wolf is a favourite diversion among the great men in some countries, for which purpose they use Grey-Hounds, which are let fly at him in leashes, one after the other. He defends himself well, threatens them on all sides, and frequently escapes, unless the hunters come in time to the assistance of the Dogs, and dispatch him with their cutlasses. He is also frequently taken in pitfalls, where he is so confounded, that he may be either killed or taken alive without much danger, though at other times he enjoys his senses in the highest degree of perfection.

Wolves inhabit the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; they formerly abounded in Great Britain, but have long since been destroyed. King Edgar is said to have been the first who attempted to rid this kingdom of them, by accepting a number of Wolves heads as a punishment for certain crimes^(A). Notwithstanding which, they continued increasing till the time of Edward I. when they again became the object of royal attention, and one Peter Corbet was vested with powers to superintend and assist in the destruction of them, till at length the breed was totally extirpated. They were not entirely destroyed in Ireland, till the year 1710, though their Wolf-Dogs have been so celebrated.

The Wolf is subject to great variety of colour, disposition and size, according to the climate in which he is bred. Some are found quite black, some white, and some inclining to yellow. The Wolves of Senegal are much larger and more savage than those found in Europe. Those of Egypt, on the other hand, are smaller and certainly not so ferocious, for they are there taught to dance and play anticks, which confer on them an imaginary value, being often sold for four or five hundred crowns^(B).

No part of the Wolf is of use, except his skin and fur; he respire a most foetid vapour; and his flesh is universally disliked. "In short, every way offensive, a savage aspect, a frightful howl, an insupportable odour, a perverse disposition, fierce habits; he is hateful while living, and useless when dead^(C)."

(A) Brit. Zoology, p. 62.

(B) Goldsmith.

(C) Buffon.



J. Ibbotson del.

Published by Darton & Harvey Aug^r 9th 1794.

J. Tookey Sculp.

ASS

THE ASS.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth in each jaw.

Hoof undivided.

SYNONIMS.

EQUUS ASINUS, *Lin. Syf.* 100.

Ass, *Brit. Zool.* 1. ii.

L'ANE, *de Buffon*, iv. 377.

ASINUS, *Gefner Quad.* 5. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 63.

ESEL, *Klein Quad.* 6.

THE general appearance of the Ass is so universally known, that an accurate description of it seems unnecessary; suffice it then to say, that its figure somewhat resembles a Horse, with these differences, that the ears are long and flouching, the mane short, and the tail has no long hairs but at the end: the body, is in general, of an ash-colour, with a black list extending along the back, and another across the shoulders; its colour, however, varies to reddish brown, and dark brown, or chocolate. The length of its hair is also different, according to its manner of life, being rough and shaggy, when exposed to the hardships of the bleak common or heath, and smoother and finer, when housed and taken care of.

The abject and submissive appearance of the Ass bred in England, affords but a mean idea of the beauties and excellent qualities of this animal, either in a state of nature, or improved in the breed, as much as possible, by the art of man; but if we contemplate this creature in its native wilds, unabused by the neglect and barbarity of man, we shall find it possessed of properties, which, were we deprived of the Horse, would give it a title to

THE ASS.

the first place in the list of useful quadrupeds. It is comparison alone degrades him; we do not consider him merely as an Ass, but as an Ass compared with a Horse; in short, we blame him for not possessing figure and qualities to which he has no pretensions. Although the Ass is, in general, neglected and despised, he is nevertheless highly serviceable and profitable to his master, to whom he is strongly attached. If he is obstinate and perverse, he is generally made so by education. Instead of persuasive and encouraging treatment, he usually receives hard blows and severity; and if he be so fortunate as to escape these, he is generally tormented by rustics and children, till he contracts habits of resentment which he never loses but with his life. However he may be charged with obstinacy, this disposition is well compensated by his singular patience and perseverance. Contented and submissive, he gladly accepts, and even seems grateful for the provender which is wasted by other animals, and the coarsest diet is to him a luxury: thistles, briars, thorns, leaves, and even straw satisfy his moderate appetite. It is necessary, however, to give him plenty of water, otherwise he will not thrive(A); and, in this instance alone, he is delicate; he will drink none but the clearest, and gives the preference to rivulets with which he is well acquainted(B). He carefully avoids wetting his feet, and will turn out of his path rather than walk through a puddle. He is fond of rolling in the dust, though encumbered with his load. When he is overladen, he hangs down his head, and lowers his ears; and, if greatly abused, opens his mouth and draws back his lips in a scornful manner. It is impossible to make him move with his eyes covered. His paces are like those of the Horse, only in miniature: his voice is a disagreeable discordant bray, produced by an alternate succession of flats and sharps, at distant intervals. The voice of the female is shriller and clearer than that of the male.

The skin of this animal is remarkably hard, thick, and dry; this is, perhaps, the reason why it is less subject to vermin than any other quadruped, and less sensible to the whip, and the stinging of flies. It is elastic, and is used for different purposes, such as to make drums, shoes, parchment for the leaves of pocket-books, &c.

(A) Dict. Raïson.

(B) Buffon.

THE ASS.

The flesh of the Ass is hard and unfit for food, although that of the wild Ass is esteemed a delicacy; the milk is universally known, and esteemed as an approved specific in many diseases; it is considered as a great blunter of acrimony, is light and easy of digestion, and highly nutritious, and has maintained its reputation ever since the time of Hippocrates.

The Ass appears to have been originally a native of Arabia, where the patriarch Job reckons one thousand She-Asses as a part of his riches: thence it is probable he passed through Egypt into Greece, Italy, France, Germany, England, and Sweden. Warm climates suit him best, and he gradually diminishes in size and good qualities, in proportion as he advances northward. Though the climate of South America is perfectly consonant with the nature of the Ass, none of these animals were found there till they were introduced by the Spaniards. The breed of them is now so much increased, that they are found wild in the woods in great numbers; so as to become a nuisance. They equal the Horse in swiftness, and are not to be retarded in their career by declivities or even precipices. They are frequently taken in snares, and, having once borne a load, their fleetness and ferocity instantly forsake them, and they soon assume the dull and stupid look of those which are tame. They always feed in herds, and will not suffer a Horse to associate with them.

The Spaniards best know the value of the Ass; they use every method to improve the breed, and it is common to see them there above fifteen hands high. They are used to ride on, as saddle Horses, and are particularly useful in that mountainous country, being never known to trip or make a false step. The Arabians have also taken great pains to improve the breed, and perfect the good qualities of this useful animal: they have a race which is far superior to all others, as well for their beauty and vivacity, as for their sure and easy pace. A well educated Ass of this kind will sell for 25*l.* sterling. The Moulacks and distinguished men of letters commonly ride on them.

In India, the Ass is much degenerated, which is evidently from a want of proper care in preserving the breed, as the climate is as favourable to them as that of Arabia. The native Ass of India is feeble, small, and bow-legged; it is subject to be short-winded, to remedy which inconvenience, a deep

THE ASS.

incision is made on each side of the nose, five or six inches long, in a perpendicular direction to the interior angle of the eye; this incision is kept open while it is healing, and gives a very disagreeable look to the animal^(A). The Asses of Arabia and Persia are likewise subject to the same defect, for which it is usual to slit their nostrils on the sides, which has a better appearance.

The skin of the wild Ass is covered with little tubercles; with it the orientals make their *sagri*, which we call shagreen, and use for watch-cases, and other purposes; the part of the skin made use of, is that which grows near the rump; the granulations are much helped by art^(B).

It appears that the ancients held the Ass in high estimation. Pliny tells us that Quintus Cælius, a Roman senator, gave four hundred crowns for one, and that Heliogabalus caused them to be distributed among the people, and considered them as a magnificent present^(C). Olearius relates, that he was once invited by the King of Persia to an entertainment of fruits and sweet meats; for which purpose he was conducted to the top of a building formed like a theatre; as soon as the repast was ended, upwards of thirty wild Asses were brought into the area; the king diverted himself for some time by shooting at them both with bullets and arrows, and when some of them were wounded, he permitted the ambassadors and nobles to partake of the sport; the poor animals, tormented with the pain caused by the arrows sticking in them, and unable either to escape or defend themselves from the assaults of their enemies, began biting, kicking, and rolling over each other till all of them were killed, when they were laid before the king, who sent them into the royal kitchen at Isfahan, to be dressed for food; the Persians setting so high a value upon the flesh of them, that they have even a proverb expressive of it. As it does not appear that these wild Asses had been taken in the forests, it is probable that they were brought up in large parks, merely for the pleasure of hunting and eating them^(D).

(A) D'Obfonville.

(B) Buffon.

(C) Dict. Raifon.

(D) Buffon.

THE ASS.

The Ass does not arrive at maturity till four years old, and lives to the age of twenty, or twenty-five years. He sleeps but little, and never lies down to take that refreshment, unless very much fatigued.

The female goes with young eleven months, and produces but one at a time, to which she is so much attached, that she will go through fire and water to defend it.

Mention is made of the Ass being found in these kingdoms as early as the reign of King Ethelred, about the year 870, and again in the reign of Henry III. notwithstanding which the breed appears to have been entirely lost among us in the reign of Elizabeth, Holingshead informing us, that in his time "our lande did yeelde no Asses." It is uncertain at what period the breed was again introduced; but it was probably in the succeeding reign, during our intercourse with Spain.

The breed of the Ass is capable of so much improvement, by means of the importation of Spanish Jack-Asses, and the usual methods used with Horses, that it is surely an object well worthy the attention of this country, to which the animal seems now to be so well naturalized. They are found by experience to be well adapted to the purpose of working mines, the situation of which renders them almost inaccessible to Horses: and as the English Horse is now become so valuable an article of commerce, and brings annually considerable sums into these kingdoms, it is certainly well worth while, to encourage the breed of an animal, so capable, in many instances, of supplying the place of it, and enabling us thereby to increase our exports.

At a time, when the demand for labour, in London, seems to be so great, that even Dogs are not exempt from the general drudgery of life, being daily yoked to the trucks of cheesemongers, butchers, &c. this patient, though much abused, animal readily presents itself as worthy the notice and adoption of the public, for the purposes of light carriage and moderate draught; more particularly, as the expence of his keep is very inconsiderable, when compared with that of most other animals, being generally satisfied with their leavings.

Much has been said of the stupid and stubborn disposition of the Ass, but we are greatly inclined to suspect that the aspersions are ill-founded; whatever

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bad qualities, of this kind, he may sometimes possess, they do not appear to be the consequences of any natural defect in his constitution or temper, but, as has been already observed, arise from the manner used in training him, and the bad treatment he receives. We are the rather led to this assertion, from having lately seen one which experiences a very different kind of treatment from his master, than is the fate of the generality of Asses. The humane owner of this individual is an old man, whose employment is the felling of vegetables, which he conveys from door to door, on the back of his Ass. He is constantly baiting the poor creature with handfuls of hay, pieces of bread, or greens, which he procures in his progress. It is with pleasure we relate, for we have often curiously observed the old man's demeanor towards his Ass, that he seldom carries any instrument of incitement with him, nor did we ever see him lift his hand to drive it on.

Upon our observing to him, that he seemed to be very kind to his Ass, and enquiring whether he was apt to be stubborn, how long he had had him? &c. he replied, " Ah! master, it is of no use to be cruel, and as for stubbornness I cannot complain, for he is ready to do any thing and will go any where; I bred him myself, and have had him these two years; he is sometimes skittish and playful, and once ran away from me; you will hardly believe it, but there were more than fifty people after him, to stop him, but they were not able to effect it; yet he turned back of himself, and never stopped till he ran his head kindly into my breast."

The countenance of this individual is open, lively, and cheerful; his pace nimble and regular, and the only inducement used to make him increase his speed, is that of calling him by name, which he readily obeys.



J. Wilson del.

John Thomson sc.

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LEOPARD.

THE LEOPARD.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting, and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes on the fore-feet ; four on those behind.

Claws hooked, sharp, and lodged in a sheath, capable of being extended or drawn in at pleasure.

Head round, visage short, tongue rough.

SYNONIMS.

UNICA, *Caii opusc.* 42. *Gesner Quad.* 825.

LE LEOPARD, *de Buffon*, ix. 151. *tab.* xiv.

LEOPARD, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 123.

THE Leopard emulates the Tiger in the elegance of his form, and the beautiful marking with which his skin is adorned : the colour of his hair is a lively yellow, he is ornamented on the back and sides with small black spots, which are disposed in circles not far distant from each other ; his face and legs are marked with single black spots ; the hairs on the breast and belly are longer than those on the rest of the body, and they are of a whitish colour ; the tail is yellow, and adorned with oblong black marks ; the length of the body is four feet from the nose to the insertion of the tail, which is two feet and a half. This animal seems to be subject to greater variety of colour, than is usually observed in wild creatures ; indeed it is seldom that two of them are seen exactly alike. ◦

The general appearance of the Leopard is fierce, his eye is restless, and his countenance cruel ; his motions are short and precipitate ; he attacks and devours every animal he meets, sparing neither man nor beast, and when those

THE LEOPARD.

which are wild, are insufficient to satiate his cruel appetite, he descends with great numbers from their lurking places, and makes dreadful destruction among the numerous herds of cattle, which adorn the fertile meadows of the lower Guinea. He tears his prey both with teeth and claws, and although he is constantly devouring, his appearance is always thin^(A).

The method generally used by the negroes to take this animal, is to dig pits and cover them slightly over with slender hurdles, on which a piece of flesh is placed as a bait.

The flesh of the Leopard is eaten by the negroes, and is said to be as white as veal, and as well tasted.

The skins are brought into Europe, and held in high estimation; some of the most beautiful being sold for eight or ten guineas each.

The Leopard inhabits Senegal, Guinea, and most parts of Africa. He delights in the thickest forests, and frequents the borders of rivers, to wait for animals which come there to quench their thirst.

An ingenious French philosopher^(B) remarks, that nature employs clashing oppositions of colour, and other ominous signs to express the characters of savage and dangerous animals of all kinds, and to warn man of their approach or presence. Thus the Lion announces his vicinity by tremendous roarings, which resemble thunder, and by the vivid and instantaneous flashes which proceed from his eyes in the dark: the Tiger, Panther, &c. are rendered conspicuous by their beautiful colour and markings; the cries of birds of prey are shrill and piercing; the Gnat hums, and the Wasp is speckled like the Tiger, with black stripes on a yellow ground. If there be any truth in this observation, it is in no instance more remarkable than in the animal we have just been treating of, the beautiful yellow colour of whose skin, adorned as it is with elegant black markings, forms a contrast which renders him conspicuous at a considerable distance, and gives the object of his pursuit some chance of escaping from his fury.

A variety of this animal is found in the East Indies, which has been called the Lesser Leopard. Its general colour is much paler than that of the Leopard of Senegal, and inclines more to ochre; the face is spotted with black, as are

(A) Pennant.

(B) De Saint-Pierre.

THE LEOPARD.

the breast and belly, but the spots are smaller : the belly is white, spotted with black ; the back, sides, and rump are yellowish, and beautifully marked with circles of black spots ; the tail, which is short in proportion to the length of the body, tapers to a point.

The late Sir Ashton Lever had one of these animals, which he kept in a cage at Leicester House. We have often admired and caressed this creature, who always seemed pleased and gratified by the attention paid it, purring and rubbing its sides against the cage like a cat. Sir Ashton presented it to the royal menagerie in the Tower, in which situation we saw it, after an interval of more than a year, notwithstanding which separation, it appeared perfectly to recognise its old acquaintance, and began to renew its caresses as usual ; hence it appears, that this animal is capable of recollection and attachment.



Engraved by J. Tooke from a drawing after nature by Julius Ibberton. May 1. 1793.

BULL

THE BULL.

THE English language has been very liberal to this useful animal, in furnishing us no less than six words to express its different states: thus

The Male	} is called	{	Bull.
The Female			Cow.
The young of either sex			Calf.
The Male half grown			Steer.
The Female half grown			Heifer.
The Male rendered barren			Ox.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Horns cylindrical, bending out laterally.

Skin under the neck pendulous, forming what is called the dewlap.

SYNONIMS.

BOS, *Gefner Quad.* 25. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 70.

OCHS, *Klein Quad.* 9.

BOS TAURUS(A), *Linn. Syst.* 98.

LE TAUREAU(A), *de Buffon*, iv. 437. *tab.* xiv.

THE Bull certainly claims the first place among ruminant quadrupeds, as well for its size, as for its beauty and services. As it contributes most of any to man's wants and comfort, so it is not confined to particular

(A) The Latin word *Taurus* and the French *Taureau* are both derived from the Greek *ταῦρος*, which is formed of the verb *τάω* to extend, and *εἶς* a tail, on account of the extraordinary extension or length of that part in this animal.—*DiEt. Rais. des Anim.*

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climates, but by a wonderful and providential conformation, is capable of bearing the extremes of all. It endures the heat of the torrid zone, and the cold of regions covered almost constantly with snow, and all the intermediate temperatures. This is the cause of the very great variety observable in this species, and having been long under the subjection of man, it possesses a degree of humble tractability, which renders it very valuable. The largest^(A) and most excellent varieties are found in the island of Great Britain; the climate and rich pastures of which seem peculiarly adapted to this animal. But the varieties of size, observable in the Cow, are not less remarkable than what arise from its shape, hair, horns, &c. These are so extraordinary as to have induced some writers to consider them as different species, and they have received names accordingly, as the Urus, Bison, &c. they all, however, possess this certain mark, of having sprung from one common stock; namely, that all the varieties breed indiscriminately with each other, and their young ones breed again: add to this, that the offspring of any variety may be made to resemble any other, by altering the climate and food; thus the English Bull, sent to India, soon degenerates in size; and the Bison, on the other hand, soon loses the hump on his back, in England; and so of the rest.

The Cow is furnished with eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, but has none in the upper. The two middlemost fall out at the age of ten months, and are succeeded by two others, which are broader, but not so white; at sixteen months the two next white teeth are exchanged, in like manner, for others; and this happens every six months, till all the cutting teeth are renewed; they are then long, pretty white and regular, but become irregular and black as the animal advances in years, and their inequalities becoming

(A) "Two Oxen, bred and fed at Howick, in the county of Northumberland, were killed in March, 1787, at the age of seven years; they measured, from the head to the rump, nine feet eight inches; the height, at the shoulder, was five feet ten inches, and they weighed one hundred and seventy eight-stone, five pounds each.—*Berwick's Quad.*

"It must, however, be acknowledged, that the extraordinary size and excellency of the English cattle is owing to the great industry and attention bestowed on their breed, and to a judicious mixture with those of other countries; such as are purely British, being inferior in size to most of those which are produced on the continent"—*Pennant's Syn. Quad.*

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smoother, the creature is less capable of chewing its food, which is the reason why old Cows are in general so lean.

The horns, at the age of four years, are small, pointed, smooth, and neat, but thickest near the head: this thick part is next year pushed forwards from the head, by a horny cylinder, which is also terminated by another prominent part, and, as the horns continue to grow as long as the animal lives, these swellings become so many annular knots, by which its age may easily be reckoned: in order to do this, three years must be allowed from the point to the first knot, and each succeeding knot or ring adds one year to the animal's age.

The Bull, Cow, and Ox, generally live about fourteen or fifteen years.

Contrary to all other animals, the Cow enriches the pastures she feeds on, and always gives more back to the soil than she takes from it.

Cows vary much in the quantity of milk they give; some yield six quarts per day, others from ten to fifteen, and even twenty. The quantity depends a good deal, though not entirely, on the quality of their food. Cows, fed in rich pastures, have been known to yield upwards of thirty quarts of milk in one day; such require milking thrice a day. The milk yields a great quantity of butter, inasmuch that twelve or fourteen pounds have been made from the milk of one Cow in a week.

The udder is remarkably large, in proportion to the size of the animal, which is the only one of the same nature that is furnished with four teats. It always yields the milk freely to the hand, although it has not a young one to provide for, which it is well known the Ass will not do, but presently grows dry, if the foal either dies or is taken from her: this property of yielding milk, without a young one, seems to be confined to horned, ruminating animals, which have cloven hoofs, long intestines, are furnished with fuet, and destitute of fore-teeth in the upper jaw: this definition includes Cows, Deer, Sheep, and Goats, though this property is more conspicuous in the Cow than in any other animal, owing perhaps to the size and shape of its teats, and the capaciousness of its udder. It has been remarked, that the larger the dewlap is, the udder is smaller in proportion, and the contrary.

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The Cow goes with young nine months, and, for the most part, produces but one at a time^(A).

Ox-beef is a very nourishing and strengthening food : the flesh of a Cow, when young and well fattened, is not much inferior: Bull-beef is hard, tough, and dry, and is, therefore, not much used for food. The flesh of the Calf, which is called veal, is well tasted, easy of digestion, and gently aperient.

This animal bears cold better than heat, and is, therefore, found in the greatest perfection in the northern countries of Europe, where they are also most plentiful. America produced none, till the Europeans carried them there. The largest are to be met with in Denmark, Podolia, the Ukrain, and among the Calmuck Tartars. Those that are bred in mountainous countries, as Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, &c. are small, but hardy, and make excellent beef, when fattened. In Lapland, they are in general white, and want horns. The large hornless cattle, bred in some parts of England, came originally from Poland.

If we may credit Boethius, a race of wild cattle was found in Scotland about two hundred years ago, which were as white as snow, and had manes like Lions. Mr. Pennant seems to favour this assertion, having seen in the woods of Drumlanrig, and in the park belonging to Chillingham Castle, in Northumberland, herds of cattle, probably derived from the wild breed; they had lost their manes, but retained their colour and fierceness; they were of a middle size, long legged, and had black muzzels and ears; their horns were fine, and had a bold and elegant bend. The keeper of those at Chillingham said, that the weight of the Bull was thirty-eight stone; of the Cow twenty-eight: that their hides were more esteemed by the tanners than those of the tame breed; and that they would give sixpence per stone more for them. These cattle were as wild as Deer, and like them, would instantly take flight, and gallop away full speed on the approach of a man: they were never known to breed with the tame sort: they were always killed with a bullet, which, if it wounded them any where, except in the head, never

(A) The Abbé Nazari, in the *Journal Littéraire*, gives an account of a Cow, near the town of Rimini, which, on the 23d of February, 1676, produced four Calves at once, all of the usual size, and all of them very lively, healthy, and strong. They all lived, except one, which died through neglect.—*Dict. Rais. des Anim.*

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failed to render them dreadfully and dangerously furious, in which state they continue till they are quieted by death.

The Ox is capable of being taught, with advantage, to assist man with his strength. Oxen are, in general, more profitable for the draught than Horses; they are cheaper fed, harnessed, and shod; and an old working beast, if disabled, will fatten as well, and produce as good meat as a young one.

Almost every part of this animal is usefully applied to the purposes either of food or manufactures. The hoofs, horns, hide, hair, bones, liver, spleen, blood, fat, marrow, milk, cream, butter, cheese, whey, gall, urine, and dung, have each their particular use, and the want of most of them would be sensibly felt by man. It appears from the earliest accounts, that the hide has ever been eminently useful. The ancient Britons used to construct their boats with the twigs of osiers, covered or lined with the hides of Bulls.

Primum cana salix madefacto vimine parvum
Textur in puppim, caesoque induta juvenco,
Vectoris patiens, tumidum super emicat amnem:
Sic Venetus stagnante pado, fusoque Britannus
Navigat Oceano.

LUCAN, lib. iv. 131.

The bending willow into barks they twine,
Then line the work with spoils of slaughter'd kine.
Such are the floats Venetian fishers know,
When in dull marshes stands the fettleing Po;
On such to neighb'ring Gaul, allured by gain,
The bolder Britons cross the swelling main.

ROWE.

Even at the present time the Irish use vessels of this kind in their lakes, and call them *curach*; they are likewise used in the Dee and Severn, and are called by the English *caracles*; from the British *cwrwgle*, which signifies a boat of this structure^(A). The use of the hide, when tanned and curried for making boots, shoes, and a great many other conveniences of life, is sufficiently known to all. Vellum is made of the thinnest Calves-skins. Boxes, combs, knife-handles, and drinking cups, are made of the horns,

(A) Campbell's Political Survey.

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which, when softened by water, become so pliable as to be formed into transparent plates for lanthorns. The invention of this has been ascribed to King Alfred, who is said to have first used them to preserve his candle time measurers from the wind. The smallest fragments and dust of horn are very serviceable for manuring cold lands. The *flough*, on which the horn is formed, is used, when dry, for making walls and fences, and is very durable, if kept from the wet; it is likewise of great use in mending soft roads, its glutinous quality, when dissolved, rendering it amazingly binding with gravel. Horn saw-dust mixed with mould is an excellent compost for flowers. It is used likewise to harden and give a proper temper to metals. Common glue is made of the cartilages and gristles, and the finer pieces of the cuttings and parings of the hides, boiled in water till the gelatinous parts are thoroughly dissolved, and then dried. Mechanics use the bones as a cheap substitute for ivory, and by that means are enabled to furnish many neat conveniences at an easy rate. An oil is procured from some of the bones, which is much used by coach-makers and others in dressing harness, &c. and the refiners employ tests made of calcined bones. The blood is an excellent manure, and is the basis of that beautiful colour called Prussian blue. Sadlers and others use a fine sort of thread prepared from the sinews, which is much stronger than any equally fine. The hair is very valuable, and used in many different manufactures, and the refuse of it makes a very good manure. The suet, fat, and tallow are used to make candles, and for other purposes; and the value of cream, milk, cheese, and butter is well known to every one.

The most bulky and heaviest of animals neither sleep so sound, nor so long as the smaller ones. The sleep of the Bull is therefore short and light; the least noise awakens him. He generally lies on the left side, and the kidney on that side is usually larger than on the other, and has more fat about it (A).

(A) There is now, April 8, 1794, in the possession of Mr. Talbot, Salesman, in Newgate Market, the hind quarter of an Ox, the kidney belonging to which is inclosed in a bed of suet of a most enormous growth, it measures one yard and an half round, and weighs one hundred and twelve pounds. The animal which produced it was of a middling stature, and although the suet is in very fine condition, the flesh is very different, being lean and poor; the fat inclosing the other kidney is less than usual: it is probable the extraordinary increase of this part was in consequence of the animal having always lain on one side.

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He eats very quick, and soon fills his first stomach, after which he lies down to ruminate or chew the cud. The first and second stomachs may be considered as continuations of the same bag, and are very capacious. The second chewing reduces the grass to a substance not unlike boiled spinach, and in this form it is conveyed into the third stomach, where it continues for some time, and is digested; the digestion is not, however, fully completed till it is lodged in the fourth stomach, from which it descends to the bowels. The contents of the first and second stomachs are a collection of grass and other vegetables, roughly macerated, which soon begin to ferment, and in consequence swell. The second stomach communicates with the third by an opening much smaller than the gullet, and not sufficiently wide for the passage of the food in this state. As soon, therefore, as the two first stomachs are distended with food, they begin to contract, or rather perform a kind of reaction. This reaction compresses the food, and makes it, as it were, endeavour to get out: now the gullet being larger than the passage between the second and third stomachs, the pressure of the stomach necessarily forces it up the gullet. The action of ruminating, however, appears to be in a great measure voluntary; as animals of this kind have a power of increasing the reaction of their stomachs. After the food has undergone a second mastication, it is reduced into a thin pulp, which easily passes from the second to the third stomach, where it is still further macerated; from thence it passes to the fourth, where it is reduced to a perfect mucilage, every way prepared for being taken up by the lacteals, and converted into nourishment. What confirms this account of chewing the cud, is that, as long as these animals suck or feed upon liquid aliment, they never ruminate; and in the winter, when they are obliged to feed upon hay and other dry victuals, they ruminate more than when they feed upon fresh grass.

Bulls, Cows, and Oxen, are fond of licking themselves, especially when lying at rest. But this practice should be prevented as much as possible; for, as the hair, which they necessarily lick off, is an indigestible substance, it lies in the stomach or bowels, and is gradually coated by a glutinous substance, and hardened by time into round stones, of considerable bulk, which

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sometimes kill them, but always retard their fattening, as the stomach is rendered incapable of digesting the food so well as it ought.

The engraving which accompanies this account, is from a portrait of a Bull of the Warwickshire breed, which is now in the possession of the Earl of Mansfield, and is allowed, by the best judges, to be a most complete specimen of that particular variety.

The great improvement this animal is capable of receiving, and has actually received, from the care and attention paid to what is called crossing the breed, will appear evident from the following authentic account of the very high price for which some individuals were lately sold.

Mr. Fowler, of Rollright, near Chipping Norton, had in his possession a beautiful Bull and Cow, for which, in the year 1790, he refused one thousand guineas of a nobleman in Norfolk, who had for some years purchased his new fallen Heifer-Calves at ten guineas each^(A).

The Cow and the Ox are in general mild and gentle in their nature, unless much provoked. The Bull, on the contrary, is never to be trusted, especially after a certain age; formidable, as well by his strength as his horns, he becomes, when irritated, tremendously dreadful, and carries destruction before him wherever he goes. He retains the recollection of injuries for a long time, and never fails to revenge himself when opportunity offers. He is particularly offended by any thing scarlet, and generally makes towards it with great ferocity.

It may not perhaps prove unentertaining to subjoin some account of the Bull fights, which the Spaniards consider as their favourite entertainment.

The best breed of Bulls is chosen for this diversion, and their distinguishing characters are so well known to connoisseurs, that as soon as the Bull appears upon the arena, they know where he was bred. This arena is a circular amphitheatre, surrounded by twelve rows of seats, rising one above another. The show begins by a procession round the arena, in which the combatants, who are to attack the fierce animal, appear both on horseback and on foot. After them two alguazils dressed in perukes and black robes, advance with

(A) Gentleman's Magazine, 1791.

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great gravity on horseback, and ask from the president of the entertainment an order for it to commence. A signal is instantly given, and the animal, which was before shut up in a kind of hovel, makes his appearance. On this the officers of justice, not liking the company of their new guest, prudently retire as fast as they can, and their fright is a prelude to the cruel pleasure about to be enjoyed by the spectators. The Bull is received with loud shouts of extacy: he is first destined to contend with *Picadores*, mounted on horseback; who, dressed after the ancient Spanish manner, and as it were fixed to their saddles, wait for him, each being armed with a strong lance. Formerly the greatest lords did not disdain to practise this exercise, which requires strength, courage, and dexterity; even at present some of the hidalgos solicit for the honour of fighting the Bull on horseback, and they are then presented to the people by some of the principal officers of the court.

The scene is opened by the *Picadores*. The Bull often darts upon them without any provocation, and this is considered as an earnest of much entertainment. If he returns immediately to the charge, undaunted by the sharp points of the weapons with which his attack is defended, the shouts of applause are redoubled, and the joy of the spectators is turned into enthusiasm; but if the Bull, struck with terror, appears quiet, and shuns his antagonists, by walking round the square in a timid manner, he is hissed and hooted at by the spectators, and all those, near whom he passes, fail not to load him with blows. He seems then to be a common enemy, who has some great crime to expiate. If nothing can rouse his courage, he is deemed unworthy of being tormented by men, the cry of *perros, perros*, calls forth new enemies against him, and large Dogs are let loose upon him, which seize him by the neck and ears in a furious manner. The animal then finds the use of those weapons with which he is furnished by nature, he tosses the Dogs in the air, who fall down stunned, and often mangled; they however recover, and renew the combat, which generally ends in victory on their side, and thus the Bull perishes ignobly. If, on the other hand, he offers himself to the combat with a good grace, he runs a longer and nobler, but a more painful career. The first act of the tragedy is performed by the combatants on

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horseback, this is the most animated and bloody of all the scenes, and often the most disgusting. The irritated animal braves the pointed steel, which makes deep wounds in his back, attacks with fury the innocent Horse who carries his enemy, rips up his sides, and overturns him, together with his rider. The latter, thus dismounted and disarmed, would be in immediate danger, did not combatants on foot, called *chulos*, come to divert the Bull's attention, and to provoke him, by shaking before him different pieces of cloth of various colours. This assistance, however, which they offer to the dismounted horseman, is at their own risk; for the Bull frequently pursues them, and they then stand in need of all their agility. They often escape from him, by letting fall in his way the piece of stuff which was their only arms, and against which the deceived animal spends all his fury. Sometimes he is not satisfied with this substitute, and the combatant is obliged to throw himself over the barrier, six feet high, which incloses the interior part of the arena. This barrier is sometimes double, and the intermediate space forms a gallery, behind which the pursued torreadore is safe. But when the barrier is single, the Bull attempts to jump over it, and sometimes succeeds. When this happens, the consternation of the nearest spectators may be easily imagined; they crowd to the upper seats, and often receive more injury from their haste to escape, than from the fury of the Bull, who stumbling at every step he takes amongst the narrow seats, attends more to his own safety than to revenge, and the blows he receives from all quarters soon bring him down.

If the Bull does not succeed in his attempt to jump over the barrier, he presently returns. By this time, his adversary has recovered, and regained his feet. He instantly remounts his Horse, if it has not been killed or rendered useless, and renews the attack; in which he is often obliged to change his Horse several times. Expressions cannot then be found to celebrate these acts of prowess, which are the favourite topic of conversation for several days. The poor Horses, who are very affecting models of patience, courage, and docility, may be seen trampling on their own bloody entrails, which drop from their sides, half torn open, and yet obeying, for some time after, the hand which conducts them to new tortures. Spectators who possess any feeling now experience a disgust which converts their pleasure into pain.

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They are soon, however, reconciled to the entertainment, by a new scene which is preparing for them. The combatants on horseback, retire as soon as it is concluded that the poor animal has been sufficiently tormented by them, and he is then left to be irritated by those on foot. These, who are called *banderilleros*, go before the animal, and, the moment he darts upon them, plunge into his neck, two by two, a kind of darts called *banderillos*, the points of which are hooked, and which are ornamented with small streamers of coloured paper. The fury of the Bull is now redoubled; he roars, tosses his head, and the vain efforts he makes serve only to increase the anguish of his wounds: this last scene calls for the agility of his adversaries. The spectators at first tremble for them, when they behold them braving so near the horns of this formidable animal, but their hands, well exercised, aim their blows so skilfully, and they avoid the danger so nimbly, that, after having seen them a few times, they are neither pitied nor admired, and this address and dexterity seem only to be a small episode to the tragedy, which concludes in the following manner: when the vigour of the Bull is almost exhausted: when his blood, issuing from twenty wounds, streams along his neck, and moistens his robust sides; and when the people, tired of one object, demand another victim, the president gives the signal of death, which is announced by the sound of trumpets. The *Matador* then advances, and all the rest quit the arena; with one hand he holds a long dagger, and with the other a flag, which he waves backwards and forwards before his adversary. They both stop, and gaze at each other, and while the agility of the *Matador* deceives the impetuosity of the Bull, the pleasure of the spectators, which was for some time suspended, is again awakened into life. Sometimes the Bull remains fixed, throws up the earth with his foot, and appears as if meditating revenge.

An able pencil might not disdain to delineate the group formed by the Bull, in this condition, and the *Matador*, who calculates his motions and divines his projects. An awful silence prevails whilst this dumb scene is exhibiting. The *Matador* at length seizes his opportunity and gives the mortal blow; if the animal instantly falls, the triumph of the conqueror is proclaimed by the shouts of a thousand voices; but if the blow does not prove decisive, if

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the Bull survives, and still seeks to brave the fatal steel, murmurs are heard on all sides, and the *Matador*, whose glory was about to be raised to the skies, is considered only as an unskilful butcher. He endeavours to be soon revenged, and to disarm his judges of their severity. His zeal sometimes degenerates into blind fury, and his partizans tremble for his safety. He at length directs his blow better. The animal vomits up blood; he staggers and falls, while his conqueror is intoxicated with the applauses of the people. Three mules, ornamented with bells and streamers, come to terminate the tragedy. The Bull is dragged ignominiously from the arena by a rope tied round his horns, and leaves only the traces of his blood, and the remembrance of his exploits, which are soon effaced on the appearance of a successor. On each of the days set apart for these entertainments at Madrid, six Bulls are thus sacrificed in the morning, and twelve in the afternoon. The three last are given exclusively to the *Matador*, who, without the assistance of the *Picadores*, exerts his ingenuity, to vary the pleasure of the spectators. Sometimes he causes the Bull to be combated by some intrepid stranger, who attacks him mounted on the back of another Bull, and sometimes he matches him with a Bear, to please the populace. The Bull, when thus engaged has something wrapped round the points of his horns, which prevents him from giving mortal wounds. The animal, in this state, is called *embolado*, and has not power to pierce or tear his antagonist. The amateurs then descend in great numbers to torment him, and often expiate their cruel pleasure by violent contusions; but the Bull at length falls under the stroke of the *Matador*. The few spectators who are not infected by the general madness for this sport, regret that the wretched animals do not, at least, purchase their lives at the expence of so many torments, and so many efforts of courage, and would willingly assist them to escape from their persecutors. In such minds disgust succeeds to compassion, and satiety succeeds to disgust. Such a series of uniform scenes makes that interest become languid, which was excited by an expectation of entertainment at the beginning of the spectacle. But to connoisseurs, who have studied all the stratagems of the Bull, the resources of his address and fury, and the different methods of irritating,

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tormenting, and deceiving him, none of these scenes resembles another, and they pity those frivolous observers who cannot remark all their varieties(A).

It was formerly the custom in England, to bait Bulls with a particular breed of Dogs, trained for that purpose, and called Bull-Dogs, in order to render their flesh more tender when killed; and this custom became, at length, a subject for entertainment, to the less civilized class of people, who used frequently to bait Bulls, merely for their diversion; but this savage and barbarous practice seems now to be nearly left off, and to have given way to a voluntary refinement of manners.

This animal is much exposed to the attacks of a fly with two wings, the *Oestrus Bovis* of Linnæus; the female of which makes a number of small punctures in the backs of horned cattle, and in each of them deposits an egg, which is afterwards hatched by the warmth of the creature's body, and produces a worm or maggot, which soon finds a lodging perfectly suitable to it.

The places where these worms are lodged, are easily to be perceived by a tumour raised above the surface, within which the insect is to be found under the skin of the animal.

These maggots may, with some degree of propriety, be said to be the inhabitants of the galls or excrescences of animals, since they are contained in tumours similar to the galls of the oak and other vegetables, which are well known to be the production of insects in like manner.

The aperture made by the female fly never closes, but enlarges with the tumour, and serves both as a breathing place for the young insect, and as a passage through which the superfluous humour contained in the tumour discharges itself, which would otherwise, if confined, occasion a large abscess, and suffocate the little creature.

Happily for the Ox, this little worm is not furnished with those hooks, observable in the maggot of the common flesh-fly, wherewith it lacerates and pulls the flesh in pieces, or its situation would be truly wretched, with so many devourers gnawing and tearing its back at once, of which it could not

(A) This account is chiefly taken from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

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possibly rid itself: this insect, on the contrary, being perfectly satisfied with the moisture it finds in the tumour, gives the animal it feeds on little or no uneasiness.

As soon as the worm has attained its full growth, it works itself by degrees out of the tumour, through the hole, and falls on the ground, where it crawls about, till it has found a place of safety to repose in during its several transformations: here it soon loses all motion, and the skin becomes hard and black, forming a shell to protect it from accidents, till the fly is ready to make its appearance. When it is perfectly formed, it breaks through one end of its prison, and comes forth furnished with only two wings, yet at first sight so very like some of the smaller Humble-Bees, as to be easily mistaken for them. On attentive examination, however, it will be found to possess a mouth without teeth or lips, short glossy antennæ rounded at the ends, and reticular chestnut-coloured eyes. In the hinder and under part of the body of the female, there is a cylindrical tube, which she can protrude at pleasure, and with which she pierces the skin of the animal, to lodge her eggs, as has been already observed.



Thosfor. del

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BROWN BEAR.

THE BROWN BEAR.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting, and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes on each foot.
In walking, rests on the hind feet, as far as the heel.

SYNONIMS.

URSUS CAUDA ABRUPTA, *Linn. Syst.* 69.

BIORN, *Faun. suec.* No. 19.

Αρκτος, *Oppian Cyneg.* iii. 139.

NIEDZWIEDZ, *Rzaczinski Polon.* 225.

BAR, *Klein Quad.* 82.

L'OURS, *de Buffon*, viii. 248. *tab.* xxxi. xxxii.

NATURALISTS and travellers have differed very much in their accounts of this animal, so as, in many instances, even to have contradicted each other. This seems to arise from their not having properly distinguished the different kinds of Bears, in consequence of which, they have ascribed to one the qualities of another. All agree, that the White or Polar Bear is a distinct species from both the Brown and Black Bear; but some (A) assert that the two latter are only varieties of the same species, whilst others (B) contend that they are quite distinct, and differ from each other both in their inclinations and appetites. White land Bears are also found in Great Tartary, Muscovy, Lithuania, and other northern countries; but as Bears are likewise found in the same places, whose colour is an intermixture of brown and white,

(A) Mr. Pennant, &c.

(B) Buffon, &c.

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Mr. Buffon considers them as varieties of either the brown or black species. However the fact may be, the Brown Bear, which is the subject of the present account, is by far the most common, and is found of two sizes, the one large, the other small.

The large Brown Bear is generally about six feet in length ; his head is long, his eyes small, and his ears short, in proportion to his size ; his skin is hard and thickly covered with long coarse hair, notwithstanding all which, he possesses the senses of seeing, hearing, and feeling, in high perfection : the internal surface of his nose being very extensive, it is probable that his smell is more exquisite than that of any other animal : his limbs are strong, thick, and clumsy ; his feet large, and furnished with a short heel bone, which makes part of the sole of the foot ; his tail is very short, and hardly visible. The Brown Bear is savage and solitary ; he destroys cattle, and feeds even on carrion ; his general food, however, is roots, fruits, potatoes, corn, and other vegetables. He is very fond of peas^(A), “ of which he will tear up great quantities, and, beating them out of the shells on some stone or hard spot of ground, eats the grain, and carries off the straw.” When he attacks an adversary, he seldom makes use of his teeth, but strikes very strongly with his fore-feet like a Cat, and, seizing his enemy between his paws, presses him against his breast with so much strength, that he almost instantly squeezes his opponent to death. The voice of the Bear is a deep harsh murmur, which he heightens by grinding his teeth, when he is enraged. Highly irascible, and capriciously furious, he is never to be trusted, however gentle and placid towards his owner he may appear, being always treacherous and vindictive. Although his external appearance is clumsy and stupid, he is, notwithstanding, sufficiently docile, to be taught to dance in a rude and awkward manner, provided his education, for this purpose, commences when he is young, and that he is kept in continual restraint. It is impossible to tame an old Bear, or keep him in any degree of subjection ; perverse, savage, and uncontrollable in his nature, he never betrays any fear of danger, and obstinately resists every attempt to subdue his ferocity. He will not turn out

(A) Pennant.

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of his path at the sight of a man, or even endeavour to shun him; but it is asserted, that he is so far surpris'd and confounded by a particular sort of whistle, as to rise upon his hind feet, which is the precise time to shoot and endeavour to kill him.

The Brown Bear inhabits the most dangerous precipices of unfrequented mountains; a cavern which has been hollowed by time, or the cavity of some old enormous tree, situate in the most gloomy and retired parts of the forest, are the places he fixes on for his den. To one of these he retires at the approach of winter, and there passes some weeks in gloomy solitude, without provisions, and almost without motion. He does not, however, appear to be totally deprived of sensation, like the Bat and some other animals, but seems to subsist on the superfluity of fat acquired before his retirement, and does not feel the calls of returning appetite, until that supply is exhausted, and he is become lean; he then issues forth in search of food, and nothing comes amiss to him; he makes the best use of his time in the summer, to supply the loss he has sustained by his winter abstinence, and by the beginning of autumn, he becomes so fat, as to be hardly able to walk; at this period the fat on his sides and thighs is sometimes ten inches thick. It has been said that the male quits his winter retreat at the end of forty days, but that the female continues in it during four months, till she has brought up her young. Mr. Buffon thinks this highly improbable, as the female, having young now to nourish with her milk, stands in much greater need of supply than the male; however this may be, it is certain that the females, after conception, retire into the most secret and solitary places, lest the males should devour the young, which they never fail to do, if they find them. It is affirmed, as matter of fact, that among the many hundreds^(A) of Bears killed in America during winter, which is the breeding season, scarcely one female is found, so impenetrable is their retreat during that period. ^(B)The female goes with

(A) Out of five hundred Bears that were killed in one winter, in two counties of Virginia, only two females were found, and those were not pregnant. *Lawson* 117, quoted by Pennant.

(B) Buffon's Supplement.

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young from six to seven months, and, previous to her confinement, provides a warm bed of hay and moss at the bottom of her den. She generally produces one, two, or three, at a litter, but never more. When the young ones are first whelped, they are yellow, with a white mark round the neck, and do not look much like Bears; their eyes are closed during four weeks; at first they are about eight inches long, and at the end of three months fourteen or fifteen; at that age they appear almost round, and their snout is very sharp and pointed. They do not acquire much strength, till they are full grown, before which time they have lost their white hair, which gradually decreases, and the yellow is changed into brown. The male and female always live in separate dens, and sometimes fight furiously when they meet, growling horribly at each other.

The Bear is extravagantly fond of honey, in search of which he will climb hollow decayed trees, which he ascends and descends with surprising agility.

This animal is not confined to any particular country, but is found in almost all the high mountains, forests, and deserts of the earth.

The flesh of the Bear is with some held in high estimation, particularly the hinder legs made into hams, and the feet, which are esteemed great delicacies. The skin is the most valuable of all coarse furs; the fat is much used, and yields a great quantity of oil, which, if properly prepared, is equal in goodness to the best oil olive. The method made use of to separate and prepare it, is thus described by Du Pratz. "The flesh and fat are boiled together, and then the oil is separated; this done, it is purified by throwing into it, while hot, a very large quantity of salt and water; a thick smoke arises, which carries off the disagreeable smell of the fat; when the smoke is evaporated, they pour the grease, while it is still warm, into a pot, where it is left to settle during eight or ten days, at the expiration of which a clear oil is found swimming at the top; this is taken off with ladles, and is perfectly sweet and fine. Under it remains a lard, as white as Hogs-lard, but rather softer, which has neither a disagreeable smell nor taste." This account is confirmed by Mr. Dumont, who says, that the savages of Louisiana carry on a considerable trade with the French in this article; that the oil never loses its fluidity, except in the time of intense frosts, when it becomes clotted, is

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of a dazzling whiteness, and is then eaten on bread, instead of butter. Bears are excellent swimmers, while they retain their fat, and cross the largest rivers with perfect ease.

The chase of the Bear is attended with little or no danger, if properly conducted; and, as it is highly lucrative, when successful, it is much practised in those parts where the animal is found. Other means are likewise used to take them. In Sweden, Norway, and Poland, they mix spirits with honey, and leave this composition in the Bear's way; the animal drinks eagerly of it, and, becoming intoxicated, is easily subdued. In Canada and Louisiana, where the Black Bears usually reside in the decayed parts of old trees thirty or forty feet high, they kindle a fire at the bottom of the tree, by the smoke of which the family, consisting generally of a female and her Cubs, are presently disturbed; the mother descends first, and is killed before she reaches the ground; the Cubs soon follow, and are easily secured, by throwing a noose round their necks; they are then all carried home, the young ones are either preserved and brought up, or killed for the sake of their skin and flesh, which is very delicate and good.

In the northern parts of Siberia and Kamtschatka^(A), the Bears are neither large nor fierce; they are in general quiet and inoffensive, unless they happen to find one of the natives asleep, when they often tear the scalp from the back part of their heads, and sometimes lacerate the fleshy parts, but never eat them. People are frequently met with, who have experienced this uncivil treatment, and those who have been thus wounded are called Dranki. Although the Bears are so numerous in Kamtschatka, as to cover the fields in summer like cattle, they never hurt the women, but accompany them like tame animals, when they go to gather berries, which indeed the Bears sometimes rob them of, but do them no other harm. They are very fond of fish, and descend from the hills to the proper places for catching them, which are the mouths of large rivers, into which the fish enter in vast shoals at certain seasons of the year. At first, the profusion is so great

(A) The following particulars are extracted from the History of Kamtschatka, translated by Dr. Greive.

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that they only eat and suck the bones of the heads, and will not meddle with the bodies; but, as they become scarcer, they are glad to return to what they refused in the time of plenty. They often steal fish from the Coffacks, although a woman is left to watch them, but they never offer her any violence.

Many devices, for killing Bears, were practised by the inhabitants of Kamtschatka, before they knew the use of fire arms. The following are ingenious, and, we trust, will prove entertaining. Having found the Bear's habitation, they cut several billets of wood, with which they blocked up the entrance of the den; the Bear, to prevent his being shut up, never failed to draw these in. More billets were then introduced in the same place, and these, in their turn, were drawn in by the Bear, till, at length, by frequent repetition of this procedure, he was so straitened in his den, that he could scarcely turn himself; the hunters then dug down from above, and dispatched him with their spears. The Koreki use other methods to catch the Bear: for this purpose, they single out a tree which is crooked above, to which they fasten a noose, and place a proper bait behind it; which the animal endeavouring to seize, is held fast by the head or paw. Heavy logs of wood are sometimes placed in such situations, as to fall with the slightest touch, and crush the Bear, as he passes under them. Sometimes they place a board with many iron hooks driven into it, in the Bear's track, and near this board they place something which will easily fall down, in such a situation that the Bear must touch it as he passes by; terrified by its fall, the Bear runs with great force on the board, and, finding one paw wounded and detained by the hooks, he endeavours to liberate himself, by striking the board with the other; but, instead of succeeding in his attempt, this paw likewise soon becomes entangled by the hooks, and increases his difficulties. In this state of embarrassment, he raises himself up on his hind legs, which causes the board to rise before his eyes, and perplexes him in such a manner, that he presently becomes furious, and beats himself to death. The people, who live about the rivers Lena and Hinu, make use of a very singular method to catch Bears. A noose is fastened to the end of a large log of wood, which they place in the Bear's track, or at the entrance into his

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den; when the Bear finds himself entangled in the noose, and that the log of wood, which is fastened to it, interrupts his walking, he takes it up, and carries it to some precipice, from whence he throws it down with great violence, and, of course, falling with it, is terribly bruised. This, however, does not prevent him from repeating the practice, till it ends in his own destruction.

Baiting the Bear was formerly a favourite diversion in England, and was thought not unworthy the attention of people of the first fashion, and even the sovereign was sometimes seen at the Bear Garden. But such cruel sports have now given way to entertainments of a milder nature. The Bear, however, still affords a favourite amusement to children, for which purpose he is led about by the Savoyards, secured by a chain fastened to his nose, and taught to dance in his awkward manner, and perform other diverting actions, at his keeper's command.



